RALEIGH
The All Steel Cycle from Rs. 180
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XII NO. 7 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
12th Jan.	KAISAR-I-HIND x		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY		7 392
26th ,,	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	0 237
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA		11 049
16th ,,	MALWA §		10 941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOLDAVIA @	16,2 7
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,039
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
9th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Jan.	Domala	8,441
25th ,,	Mashobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,193
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,609
4th April	Manela	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIÁ, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

12th January	Alipore*	..	5,273
15th ,,	Soudan†	..	6 696
19th ,,	Nagpore*	..	5,283
25th ,,	Naldera	..	15,993
25th ,,	Kidderpore*	..	5,334
2nd Feb.	Jeypore*	..	5,318
3rd ,,	Oona*	..	5,462
6th ,,	Ula*	..	5,310
21st ,,	Sicilia x	..	6,813
22nd ,,	China	..	7,952
18th March	Soudan †	..	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	..	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF MUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Jan.	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
10th ,,	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
11th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi.
12th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
14th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	29 Dec.	17 Jan.,
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5814	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	...	7151	11th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5845	14th Jan	28th Jan.
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb.
*Sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	27th Jan	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 272. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departur.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6309	26th Dec.	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	27th ,,	8th ,,
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	13th Jan.	23rd. ,,
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	18th ,,	1st Feb.
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	27th ,,	10th ,,

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business unedrtaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISH 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a maximum pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed Rates of Subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions Worldwide Policies.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Established 1890.
Head Office: LAHORE.

Chairman Honourable Lala Harkishen Lal.
Assets ..... Over 50,00,000.
Policies in force ..... About 2 crores

(1) Life Insurance under all up-to-date tables.
(2) Female lives insured.
(3) Policies kept up automatically.
(4) Large bonuses for with-profits policies.

For prospectuses and other information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.
Chief Agents.
MAJMUDAR & COMPANY
46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, Post Box No. 718.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc. and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO. 7.

FORD PRICE REDUCTION.

5 SEATER TOURING CAR.

NOW AVAILABLE
FOR
Rs. 2,360/-

EASY PAYMENT TERMS AVAILABLE.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS.
TO
Ford Automobiles (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,350
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,435
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,084

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row; Branch Manager: V. G. Crohan
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumasr Ballard.
AGENCIES
INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ld. Martin & Co., Ld. Birla Bros. Ld.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla & Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ld.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ld. R. D. Tata & Co., Ld.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ld. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halwa with almonds. (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva (f) Muskati Halva. (g) Ice Cream Halva. (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST for a Commercial Firm immediately. Pay Rs. 55. Apply Box No. 9968, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9414

WANTED.—As INSTRUCTOR one B.E., Overseer, one B.Sc. on Rs. 150, Rs. 75, Rs. 50 per month respectively. MANAGER CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.
A R9363

WANTED—A RESIDENT HOUSE SURGEON for the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital to take charge from 1st of February. Medical graduates having special experience preferred. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY of the Hospital, Parel.
A18570

WANTED—Three GRADUATE TEACHERS with qualifications for Science, Persian and Sanskrit teaching respectively for "Mandvi English School." (A Parsi preferable for one post.) Apply sharp with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R9411

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Rord, 2nd floor over Soundy & Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9406

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, 1st floor FLAT, Gilbert Building Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, 4 bed rooms and out-houses. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9407

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM with mazarine floor and garages at Hughes Road, Wassiamull Mansion. Apply on premises or Wassiamull Assomull & Co., Babulanath.
C R9380

TO LET—A BUNGALOW at Virle Parle, two minutes' walk from Station with best accommodation garden and well. See HAKIMJI AMIJI, Dhobi Galli, Zakaria Masjid, Phone No. 8454.
C R9303

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Below cost price 15 B.H.P. CRUDE OIL ENGINE, new in original packing, English make. Box No. 9957 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 18531

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Assalles make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 4lin. on wire; 1 8 by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 2½in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR CAR OVERLAND 4 (1920 Model) for quick sale. Run 12,000 miles. In good running order. Price Rs. 1,750 or near offer. Apply A. MASTER, I.C.S., Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.
J R9412

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex Bombay stocks.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD,
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 618.

T

TEXTILATIES AGAIN.

17. Is the word in the English Dictionary?
18. No! but it soon will be.
19. Meaning Textile Mill Stores of good quality.
20. Manufactured at Blackburn.
21. By the firm of Jones Textilaties, Ltd.,
22. And sold at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
23. By Jones Textilaties Export Co., Ltd.

Agents:—THE SIZING MATERIALS CO., LTD.
T18527

PURE HENNA—We are cultivators of largest fields of Henna and supplying leaves and powders, at very moderate rates. Orders for large or small quantity solicited. THE ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, Delhi.
T R9283

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Matheserbrau"—at 12 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants. Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

PRINTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes, having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PRINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18323

RS. 300 MONTHLY.—Send your self-addressed (½ as.) stamped Envelop and see how you can earn it in spare time. It costs you nothing to see now this money can be earned. Apply to:—The A. H. COMPANY, 1734, Saloon Katra, Agra.
A R9416

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan., 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London); Cambridge Senior; Specialised Banking; Govt. Auditing and Genl. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.
N R9392

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at moderate price. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.O., Principal.
H R9144

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TENDERS.

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of dressing materials, such as Bandage Cloth, Absorbent Cotton Gauze, etc., at one rate for the whole year to King George's Hospital, Lucknow by the 1st February, 1924.

A form of tender can be obtained on payment of Re. 1 from the office of the Superintendent, King George's Hospital, Lucknow Acceptance of tenders rests with the Hospital Board of Management, who are not bound to accept any tender or to assign reasons for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.
18560

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORJI FRAMJI COMMISSARIATWALLA, of Bombay, Parsi having contracted to sell to Mr. PHEROZE FAREDOON DABOO, also of Bombay Parsi, the undermentioned property the said Pheroze Faredoon Daboo has contracted to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bora Bazar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 560, 560 and 563, New No. 5670, 5671, 5674, Old Survey No. 889 and New Survey No. 8714 and cadestrial No. 890, Division Fort and bounded on the East by the House of Thaker Gordhan, on the Wset by the Bora Bazar Street, on the North by the House of Awabai, widow of Nowroji Motabhoy Batliwalla, on the South by a passage belonging to the said premises and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2239 and formerly Street Nos. 207-209 but now Street No. 131.

Dated this 5th day of January 1924.

DALLAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18555

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for
Letters of Administration of the property estate and effects of KALIDAS SUNDERJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Khoja Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

BAI VIJKORBAI, widow of Kalidas Sunderji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khoja Street, Nal Bazar, without the Fort. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceeding if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the twenty-first day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar,
R. B. PATEL

The 21st day of December, 1923.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C18569

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4339 of 1922.

BHAWANIDAS & CO., a Firm ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOVINDJI KUBERDAS and Another .....
..... Defendants.

PURUSANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of June, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari Tenure, situate at Banganga Road (Walkeshwar), without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,110) one thousand one hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7237 and Cadestral Survey No. 200 of Malabar Hill division with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 3047, Street No. 61, and bounded on or towards the East by Public Passage, on or towards the West by vacant piece of land belonging to Bhurabhai, on or towards the North by the property of Dilshad Begum, on or towards the South partly by the property of Nanabhai Bhatkhande and partly by the property of Balashastry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KANGA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1923.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18362

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED—A LADY HEALTH VISITOR for the Tuberculosis Dispensary of the Karachi Municipality salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

Applicants must be well conversant with English, Hindustani and Sindhi Languages.

Apply stating age qualifications, experience, etc., to the undersigned before 28th January, 1924.

(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIS,
Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, 28th December 1923.
C18556

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., KHANAPUR.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 16th ultimo at the registered office of the Company at 1 p.m., at Khanapur, passed the following resolutions among others:—

That the forfeiture of shares as per resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting held on the 21st January, 1923, viz, allotment Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 65, 71, 107, 117, 131, 141, 142, 152, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172, 177, 178 be sanctioned; and further that steps be taken to forfeit such shares, the calls on which are still unpaid after giving due notice to the shareholders and further the Board of Directors do take such legal action against such defaulting shareholders as they deem fit to recover the unpaid balances. Khanapur, 4-1-1924.

(Sd.) M. S. NADKARNI & CO.
Managing Agents.
C18563

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS for the post of Officiating Professor of Medicine. Selectetd candidate will be required to join immediately. The appointment will last at least to the end of September, 1924.

Pay:—I. M. S. officers-grade pay plus 250 staff allowance; Non—I. M. S. officers 1,200; consulting practice allowed. Applicants should state qualifications, hospital appointments, and period of clincical experience, and submit copies of testimonials and original contributions to Medical Journals if any.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 17th January, 1924.

T. F. O'DONNELL,
Major,
Registrar.
C18562

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hithertofore subsisting between the undersigned Shantilal Tribhavandas Malvi, Vamanlal Rangildas Tolat, Natvarlal Gulabdas Tolat, and Kanchanlal Bhogilal Damania, carrying on business of Electrical Engineers and Contractors under the style or firm of Allen Electric Company, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent so far as the said Kanchanlal Bhogilal Damania is concerned. The said Kanchanlal Bhogilal Damania has ceased to be a member of the said Allen Electric Company from the 1st of January, 1924, and has therefore no connection with the said Firm on and from and after the aforesaid date. The three other Partners will alone continue the said business as usual, and shall alone discharge the debts and obligations of the old Firm, and to receive the outstandings thereof.

(Sd.) SHANTILAL TRIBHUVANDAS MALVI,
(Sd.) VAMANLAL RANGILDAS TOLAT,
(Sd.) NATVARLAL GULABDAS TOLAT,
(Sd.) KANCHANLAL BHOGILAL DAMANIA.

Bombay, dated the 7th of January, 1924.
C18566

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1284

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN CINEMA-DE-LUXE AT BANDRA, THE ONLY CINEMATOGRAPH IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBS.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Bombay Cinema Syndicate to close partnership account, the well-known and nicely paying Cinema-De-Luxe as a going concern at Bandra on the premises.

The above Cinematograph has a complete Cast Iron Sheets Theatre with stone foundation, Steel Trusses, etc., fully furnished accommodating 450 people with a stage for dramatic performances, also complete Cinema equipment besides a generating House with 24 B.H.P. "Hornsby" Engine and a Siemens' Dynamo 110 Volts and 114 amp. It has also a nicely laid-out and furnished garden. The present owners have the occupation of the land till 29th February, 1924, after which purchasers can make their own arrangements with Dr. D. A. De Monte. The rent is very low compared to the sight.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHANDERAO WADY, BHULESHWAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Very Reverend Dr. Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte administrator of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte deceased, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with a dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 134 square yards or thereabouts situate at Khanderao Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 483 and Cadastral Survey No. 1705 Bhuleshwar division and the dwelling house thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4147 and Street No. 15 and is bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the property of Bhagwandas Damoderdas Tapidas, on or towards the South by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Satawalla, on or towards the East by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Bhagwandas Damoderdas Tapidas and on or towards the West by the property of Kanjee alias Goculdas Jadaavjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the administrator at their office 13-19, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th January, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

126, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA AND AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Bhawanidas Narotamdas and on account and risk of the Estate of the mortgagor Mr. Nazerally Samsudin an insolvent, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on the following days and time sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

Property at Lower Colaba on FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that parcel of land or ground assessed as tenancy at wtill and partly as land newly assessed together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, Nowroji Cross Lane, Street and Manekji Street, containing by admeasurement about 440 square yards registered under Collector's old Nos. 28, 31, 29, 30, 28, 33, 28, 31, 2930, 28, 33, New Nos. A/4727, 1A/4727, Old Survey Nos. 2/41, 43, 44, 45, 42, 1/41, 1/43, 44, 45, 42 and New Survey Nos. 2/9579, 2A/9579, and 9580 and bounded on the East by a common passage and a public sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Rustomji Byramji Colabawala on West by Nowroji Street on North by Manekji Lane and on South by Nowroji Road and assessed under A Ward Nos. 616, 778 and 842 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 22, 36 and 1, 3.

LOT NO. II.—Property at Bellasis Road on TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 9831, Old Survey No. 4/4767-2341 and New Survey No. 3795 and secondly all that piece or parcel of leasehold land bearing Collector's Old No. 2848, New No. 17935, Old Survey No. 1/4357 and New Survey No. 1/3795 together with all the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, both the pieces now constitute one entire property, containing by admeasurement 438 square yards and assessed under E Ward No. 684 and Street No. 30 and 34 and bounded on the North West by a footpath and beyond that by Bellasis Road, on the West by the Tanker Street, and on the North-West by the property of Dossabhoy Jamshedji Mistry.

LOT NO. III.—Property at Walkeshwar Road on THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land (now made freehold) being plot No. 7 admeasuring about 1168 square yards of which about 88 square yards have since been acquired by the Municipality (and being a portion of all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land divided into 7 Plots admeasuring in all 6599 square yards or thereabouts) situate at Malabar Hill Walkeshwar Road and registered in the books of the Collector of Tax Revenue under Old No 3231 and New No. 2128 Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the books of Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (A) and Street No. 433A, together with the buildings now erected and standing thereon bounded on the East by the property of Ramdas Dossa, on the West by the property leased to Shaik Adam Abdali, on the North by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy and on the South by Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.

Telephone No. 25152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P. M.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sheher Numa" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, selected household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, one full set of Jacobian pattern dining room furniture such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs side Boards, dinner Wagons complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, office-writing table file cabinets, silver show cases, hat stands teapoys, gramophone with records, complete set of three bed room furniture, Chinaware, Electric plated wares, etc.

Property of J. E. P. Curry, Esq., of Government Shipping Office and others has been brought here.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Jan 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS

Apollo Street

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST PINJRAPOLE AS ALSO AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS. VILLE PARLE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Kishonlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922, and made beween the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on FRIDAY, the 11th day of January 1924 and on SATURDAY, the 12th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate at first Pinjrapole in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 1547, Old Survey No. 40/28, New Survey No. 638 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3642 Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties belonging to the Pinjrapole on or towards the West by the first Pinjrapole Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO.2—On SATURDAY, the 12th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,731 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 933 and Survey No. 193, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Gabrice Julian Morus, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Cullianji and beyond Godbunder Road, on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascel Coutintio and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Misquitte.

SECONDLY—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—4½, 2½, 5 spinning lathe, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 40 pulleys, 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncturing tools or thereabouts 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnaces, spinning implements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands, patas etc. 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyes puncherings etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter, a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp punching machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION.

For one year in detail costs Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to:—

Prof. PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S.,
Astrologer and Palmist, MHOW, C. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
OF BARODA.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road New Elphinstone Theatre.

These dramas will not be staged here again.

NOTICE:—Company will stay in Bombay up-to 20th January and then to Poona.

on
Wednesday 9th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIDYAHARANA.
Saturday 12th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
SHAKUNTAL.
Sunday 13th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY

Corner Grant Road and
SANDHURST ROAD

BOMBAY'S LATEST AND BEST CINEMA

Have pleasure in presenting

The World's Greatest Serial Star

The Peerless Fearless

Pearl White

IN

"PLUNDER"

A drama of love, loot and action. See the greatest Serial Star in her greatest serial of New York Life

NEW YORK BY DAY
NEW YORK BY NIGHT
NEW YORK'S SECRETS
NEW YORK'S MYSTERIES

See how a beautiful girl found thrill, romance, and adventure in the big City.

IT'S A PATHE SERIAL

The hall mark of quality

ALSO

PATHE'S LATEST

TWO-PART COMEDY.

"One Terrible Day"

FEATURING

"OUR GANG"

A combination of little kids and family pets that will keep you in roars of laughter.

An entirely new series of Comedies that are destined to make a name for themselves.

COME AND HAVE A LAUGH WITH

"Our Gang"

AND

Felix the Cat.

The world's most famous canine. If you have not yet seen FELIX you do not really know what it means to see a real funny picture.

AN ALL PATHE PROGRAMME

PEARL WHITE

IN

'PLUNDER'

Our Gang

COMEDY

Felix the Cat

CARTOON

THE FINEST SHOW IN TOWN.

TIME

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, AND BANK HOLIDAYS

3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

WEEK DAYS

5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

PRICES AS USUAL

NOVELTY CINEMA

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 9-30 p.m.

Karlekar's Grand Circus.

LOCATION:—OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.

A REAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NEW FEATS,

NEW ACTS,

NEW TURNS.

Big Success Big Success

BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY

IF YOU WANT YOUR MONEY'S WORTH VISIT KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS TO-NIGHT.

Come and enjoy an evening of fun at

KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.

Change of Programme now.

Our Circus acts are right up to the minute. Every act a feature. Every feature Clean up-to-date and a sensation. The biggest event of the season.

Matinees Every
WED. SAT. & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.
PRICES AS USUAL

Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

UNDER UNIQUE PUBLIC PATRONAGE

LALITKALADARSHA

SANGIT NATAK MANDALI

FOUNDED BY LATE MR. KESHAVRS BHONSALE

WILL

SHORTLY STAGE

The Following Two New Sangit Dramas

"DAKSHINEKADE"

(By Mr. B. V. Warerkar)

AND

"SHREE"

(BY MR. N. G. KAMATNOORKAR, B. A.,)

Proprietors—**Pendharkar and Chapekar.**

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Highly Successful Musical Comedy Cinema Farce.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
Special Request Performance
Under The Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. SIR LESLIE WILSON:
CHARLES CHAPLIN
in
"THE PILGRIM"
"INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL, 1924"
and many good films.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"
Featuring Mae Murray.

Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE PILGRIM"
By Charles Chaplin.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-night & during this week
A WHIRLWIND THRILLING PRODUCTION
KALA-NAG
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company, Dadar.
(in eight reels)
WHAT IS IT ???
It is a Photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization.
ALSO
Rape, ravishment and dreadful assassination nowadays practised by many atrocious Indian villains for the ardent desire of wealth and passions.
Daily—5, 7, 9, & 11 p.m.
Sat & Sunday Extra show 3-30 p.m.
!!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!!
a Sensational & Mysterious
PATHE SERIAL
???
Watch further announcements

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 7.

Cap-de Monte, Cafiero, Genoa.
Dadarpur, Younger, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Empire Arrow, Meyer, Hongkong.
Meerkerk, Holland, Calcutta, etc.
City of Benares, Macdonald, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cap-de Monte for Genoa.
Steamer Plassey, for London.

S. S. Cap-de Monte: M. Italiana steamer Cap-de Monte, 3,344 tons, Captain V. Cafiero arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. Badarpur:—Messrs. S. Wallace and Coy.'s steamer Badarpur, 4,949 tons, Captain J. Younger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Meerkerk:—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Coy.'s steamer Meerkerk, 4,886 tons, Captain E. Holland sailed from harbour yesterday for Calcutta, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. City of Benares:—Messrs. F. F. Campbell and Coy.'s steamer City of Benares 4,477 tons, Captain K. Macdonald sailed from harbour yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, January 7.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi N. F., Graham & Co.
2 Plassey, 4615, London, 19-1, M M and Co.
2 Mantua, 5889, London, 5/1, M M. & Co.
3 Vandelia, 2,698, N.F, N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Clan Macmillan 4109, M Coast, 9/1 J. F. and Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Ct Newcastle 4707 N.F. N.F. F. F. C. and Co.
7 Mashabra 5131 K'chi N.F. M M and Co.
9 Domala, 5134, London, 11-1, M M and Co.
Jetty Karagola 3647 Durban 9/1 M M & Co.
9 Swazi 3174 K'chi 5/1 F F Campbell & Co.
10 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 18/1, N Y Kaisha.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K. 8/1 Graham & Co.
14 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa, 15-1, L Triestino.
16 Jeddah 2923, N. F. N.F., T M & Co.
17 Ryujin Maru, 3847, Japan, N F, O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Kilindini 129 Aleppy, N.F. B E Collins & Co.
5 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.
F Sirsa 3387 N F, N.F., M M & Co
F Alipore 3241 Japan N F., M M & Co.
G R Penang Maru, 3213, Japan, 17-1, N Y Kaisha.
K Pasha, 3196 N F, N.F., T M & Co.
N S Nevada 2079 Dunkirk 9/1, Graham & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, N F, N F, J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P nd O S N Co
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Moravada due about 4th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 7th January, Agent W and A Granam Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Falkenfels due about 12th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FLOM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 3rd January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

January 7.

S. S. Domala for London:—30 bags C lamb skins, Thos Cook and Co, 6 cases Haberdoshery etc., Thos. Cook and Co, 7 packets Palma rosa, Thos. Cook and Co, 17½ cwts Indian Coffee, Thos. Cook and Co, 100 cwts Fennel seed, E Virjee and Sons, 42 cwts Aloes, E Virjee and Sons, 2 bdls Woollen carpets, A Azizullaloff, 3000 cwts oil cakes, H A Aminoff, 200 cwts Mother of Pearls shells, Jeyram Permanand, 2 bales woollen carpets, Jeyram Permanand, 36 bales Akuno cotton, L A Begbie, 8 bales dry goat's skin, H Rajmahomed Rahamanbhoy, 2 bales dry sheep's skin, H Rajmahomed Rahamanbhoy.

For Ghent:—220 bales Nndian raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

For Havre:—200 cwts mustard seed A Durst, 220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co, 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Bhaides Cursondas, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 660 bales Indian raw cotton, Prier de Saone.

For Antwerp:—220 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner and Co, 88 bales Indian Hemp F P, F F campbell, 100 cwts Myrabolams, B Damjee and Co, 1300 cwts crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co, 125 bales Hemp, D M Dorangaji, 220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co, 1640 cwts Myrabollams, Madhordas Aimsey, 330 bales Indian cotton, F P Campbell and Co, 100 bales Hemp, Kilachand Devchand, 303 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S. S. Goldenfels for Antwerp:—192 bales Hemp, S. Laljee and Co, 520 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 155 bales dry dropping waste, Lukmanjee Ebrahimjee, 5 bales Ropes, S Laljee and Co, 155 bales Indian raw cotton, Arjun Khimjee and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales Indian raw cotton Hirjee Nensey and Co.

For Coopenhagen:—100 cwts Poppy seed, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—715 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros,

For Hamburg:—1000 cwts Agwan seed, Volkart Bros, 165 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells and Co, 165 bales Indian raw cotton F P, Hirjee Nensey, 100 bales Indian raw cotton P P, Bhaidas Cursandas, 110 bales Indian raw cotton P P, Kilachand Devchand, 110 bales Indian raw cotton F F, Arjun Khimjee.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, E Spinner, 90 bales Kupok cotton, K Pherozshah and Co, 56 bales Indan raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursandas.

For Malneoc:—55 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. City of New Castle for Liverpool:—150 bales wool F P, F F Campbells and Co 30 bales Hemp, S Laljee and Co, 2 bales Silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co, 120 bales Indian raw cotton Khimjee Vishram, 46 bales raw wool, Latham Abercrombee, 42 bales Indian cotton F P, F F Campbells.

For Marseilles:—105 cwts Gum Ghatty, Naisi Muljee, 105 cwts Gum Karaya, Naisi Muljee

S. S. Trevettore for Hull:—4000 cwts Rape seed, Volkart Bros, 25 bales Hemp, D M Doonyaji.

For Dunkirk:—1650 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Sierra Nerada for Dunkirk:—1000 cwts Indian Linseed, Rally Bros, 660 bales Indian raw cotton F A, Japan Cotton T Co, 220 bales Indian raw cotton F A, F F Campbells and Co, 550 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co, 56 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Capodi Monte for Genoa:—1000 tons, Manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. Plassey for London:—126 casks salted goat skin, Nizamuddin and Co, 108 bales Hemp, D B Khan and Co.

For Hull:—8000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

S. S. Clan Colquran for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S. S. City of Bologna for Dunkirk:—135 bales dry cotton fly oily, Khimjee Vishram.

S. S. Aquilia for Genoa:—100 bales dry cotton fly, B Meyer, 100 bales Indian raw cotton Prier D Saone and Co, 330 bales Indian raw cotton, B Meyer and Co, 55 bales Indian raw cotton Madhardas Amsey, 110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 1643 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros, 275 bales Indian raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros, 55 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S. S. Luna Maru for Shanghai:—34 cwts Gum Arabic, A C Patel and Co.

For Nagorki:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S. S. Ampore for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 300 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osoka:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Penang Maru for Kobe:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Sassoon J David and Co. 200 bales Indian raw cotton, H Ram Bhagat and Co, 300 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Yokkachi:—2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Osaka:—3000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Nagpore for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, Sassoon J David and Co, 300 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhat and Co, 700 bales Indian raw cotton, R D Tata, 2000 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Nagoski:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Nagoya:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S. S. Arjun Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 200 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1600 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Ryujin Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 500 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 1000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 7.

S. S. Genoa from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—62 cases Buttons, 324 cases cotton goods, 10 bales cotton goods, 12 cases woollen goods, 3 cases Gas mantles, 72 casks colours, 10 casks Electric Instrument, 19 casks wine,

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RESOLUTION FOR REDUCTION OF CAPITAL LOST.

The adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. was held on Monday at the Company's registered office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Narottam Morarji presiding.

The chairman submitted the report of the scrutineers on the poll taken on the resolution moved at the extraordinary general meeting held on 22nd September 1923 which ran as follows:

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 Shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each; and extinguishing the liability in respect of the uncalled Capital on 5,83,334 shares which have been paid up to Rs 30 per share, and by repaying to the holders of 16,666 shares which have been fully paid up, or credited as fully paid up the sum of Rs. 45 per share.

The chairman declared the result of the poll which was as under:—

In favour of the resolution 52378.
Against the resolution 45880.

As the resolution did not secure the requisite three-fourth majority, it was declared lost.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6 Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.928	inches
Temperature of Air	72.3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62.4	"
Dew Point	54.9	"
Relative humidity of Air	55%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	1.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.4	"
Minimum do. do.	61.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NE ENE NW,NNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	146	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
M.		11 37	27 9	7	5 1	18 0
	7				93 547	14 7
Tu.		0 23	30 8	8	6 42	17 0
	8	12 22	27 9		18 24	13 8
W		1 5	30 5	9	7 24	17 6
	9	13 5	27 6		19 5	13 8
Th.		1 44	29 10	10	8 5	17 0
	10	13 50	28 11		9 43	16 19
F.		2 22	28 11	11	8 48	18 0
	11	14 31	28 2		20 19	18 0
Sat.		2 9	28 6		8 24	18 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S	13	3 29	26 1	13	11 12	18 10
		16 11	24 8		21 38	20

INDIA'S GOLD PURCHASES.

The Indian demand for gold has of late shown signs of revival, and this week India has been a heavier buyer of the metal than for months past, writes the "Times" in mail week. Purchases on Indian account during the first two days of the week have amounted to over £600,000. They have been made from all three sources now available—namely, Indian Government gold, supplies in the London market, and large bars secured direct from Durban. These extensive purchases have contributed to the easier tendency recently shown by the Indian exchanges. The revival in the Indian consumption may probably be associated with the large sales of cotton and other commodities made by India and the relatively high prices quoted for Manchester piece goods. It is argued that at the present moment an investment in gold is more attractive than an investment in cotton goods.

---

150 bottles Mercury, 25 cases woollen caps, 31 Pack Vermicelles, 26 cases Provisions, 5 cases Nestles' food, 6 cases Chocolates, 34 cases Combs, 99 cases Marble Works, 24 cases Earthenwares, 147 cases Electric Fans, 82 bdles coloured Earth, 1250 bags almonds, 27 cases Swiss Embroidery, 102 cases artificial silk goods, 4100 packs Flooring Tiles, 176 casks Flooring Tiles, 32 cases silk waste yarn, 9252 packs Marble Tiles, 91 Crates, Marble Tiles, 36 cases Brass sheets, 43 cases Brass vessels, 39 cases German silver vessels, 91 cases Alabaster, 20 bdles Pomice, 250 Baskets Garlic, 500 bags Sulphur, 787 baskets Potatoes, 120 cases Chessnuts, 20 Peck Stones, 40 bdles Cow Hides, 11 bdles Goat's Skin, 10 bdles Indigo, 21 casks Indigo, 20 bales Skins, 25 bags Sagoflour, 8 bags Cummin seed, 25 cases Ghee, 11 bdles Gum, 12 bags Gum, 1 box Specie, 12 cases Olive oil, 10 bdles old copper and brass.

S. S. Barpetta from Basra, Agents M M and Co:—13 tins Pearls, 51 bdles Specie, 10 bags Specie, 229 bags Almonds, 1288 Bales wet Dates, 1088 bdles wet Dates, 335 box wet Dates, 4402 bdles Skin Dates, 2204 bags wheat, 3204 bags dry Dates, 1001 bags Illosh, 3588 bdles Dates, 110 bdles Iron bars, 72 Tons Plates, 62 bags Sardines, 146 bags Raisins, 92 Jottas Rose buds, 30 bales cotton, 19 bags figs, 84 crates Pomegranat.

S. S. Rigo from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—43 bales Cottons, 20 cases cottons, 1714 bdles steel, 186 bars steel, 652 Drums Water Paint, 74 Loose Angles, 25 cases Cycles, 150 Pcs Springs, 23 bdles springs 82 Loose Pullers, 18 casks Zinc Oxide, 12 cases spare silk yarn, 725 barrels Alum, 46 casks Scrap Steel, 30 Loose Chains, 90 Loose Flats, 110 cases Colours, 20 casks Colours, 12 cases oil varnish, 1392 Drums Linseed oil, 503 Drums Turps Subst. 151 Loose Steel Tyres, 172 cases Fine bricks, 553 pcs Pullers Wagon work, 20 cases Dry Colours, 1139 Kegs Paint, 163 cases Paint, 40 Drums Paint, 382 cases Metal Polish, 750 Drums Disinfecting fluid, 111 cases Disinfecting fluid, 3399 bdles M S Rounds.

From Middlesbro:—732 bdles Hoops, 73 Loose M S Flats, 285 Loose M S Angles, 250 bdles Galvd. Plates Sheets, 52 bdles Fish Plates, 572 Loose Steel Rolls, 25 bdles Steel Bars, 182 Loose Joists, 1025 Loose Rods, 94 Loose Steel Angles, 500 Loose Steel Plates, 22 bdles Steel Plates, 24 cases Crossings.

S. S. Ulstad from Burgland, Agents Scindia Steam N. Co:—6115 tons Navigation coal.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN

MANCHESTER, Dec. 12.

Business in the Manchester market has been almost wholly in abeyance during the past week. Merchants, manufacturers, and spinners have been compelled to pay constant atention to the vacillations of the cotton markets. No sooner was an atempt made to strike a bargain than the staple would make a violent lurch and bring the trading effort to a full stop. March futures of American fluctuated between 19.48d. and 21.86d. during last week, and yesterday we experienced fluctuations of 97 points in the same delivery. At noon to-day we are back to about the lowest rates of last week in the March position, while Egyptian futures are well below the bottom figure of the week and in the March position are actually 4d. down from the highest quotation of December 3.

Just as the last rise, while bringing a certain number of transactions to book, checked the general progress of cloth business, the reaction has proved an equally powerfl deterrent. Bids which were too low for sellers have been withdrawn since they came nearer to acceptance, and most of the trade done has been in stock lines which tre holders have been willing to clear at lowest rates than they would have secured a week ago. Unfortunately, the buyers of these stock lots seem to think they should use their price-basis on these purchases as a lever to secure cut rates on goods which have to be manufactured from dear yarns. Makers who are booked into February and March are not, of course, amenable to these suggestions, but weak sellers are still to be found.

While everybody is looking forward to the steadier conditions which should follow to-night's announcement of the U.S. Bureau's final report on the estimated production of this season's crop, there cannot be any doubt that business is waiting to be done. There are markets which are going mor ebare every week, and these include many in the Far East. Grey shirtings and grey dhooties have been under inquiry for India even in the most exciting days of this memorable week, and one useful line of printing lumps was booked at a moment when futures had dropped a farthing inside three minutes. China buying continues to be postponed.. Egypt and the Near Eastern markets keep picking up odments, and the opinion is held that when cotton stabilises a larger business will evolve, not only for these markets but also for some of the colonial areas of Africa which stand to gain from the removal of export duties. The election period coincided with an almost complete abandonment of home trade buying.

Naturally, nothing good can be said of the yarn market. Producers of American twist and weft are not selling output generally. Probably the same is true in regard to Egyptian spinnings, but in these there are contracts on the books which avert selling pressure.

JUTE

DUNDEE, Dec. 12.

The noteworthy features of the past week have been the puzzling drop in the price of fibres, which did not accord with the otherwise healthy state of this market, and, secondly, the very satisfactory conditions prevailing in the hessian section. Many of the makers of light hessians were prepared to take 3d. to 3.04d. for 8 oz. 40 in. hessians, but they changed their opinions, and one of them, after obtaining 3.06d. (3 1-16d.) per yard unmade-up for bags, put up his price to 3¼d., and most of the others followed suit. The cause of this was th eurgent Inquiry for lightweight hessians for the United States and Canada. Operations in the raw material were curtailed somewhat owing to the uncertainty as to how far the break in prices will go.

The yarn branch has been fair; 8lb. cops ranged between 2s. 11d. and 3s., while 3½d. and 3 9-16d. were obtained for 24lb. sacking weft. Oother prices during the week were as follows.—Chested hessians, 10oz. 40in., 4 1-12d. per yard, 8oz. 40 in., 3 1-12d.; Jute, first makes, actuals December-January, £29. 10s.; Red SCC, actuals, December-January, £27; Daisee 2, December-Jannary, £28. 5s.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, Dec. 12.

Markets are generally quiet, but from steady to firm. Raw linseed oil has continued in fair demand, especially for December delivery, and prices have moved hardly at all, current value being £40 10s. spot and £40. 5s. December.

Cotton oils are inclined quieter, but late quotations are sustained, crude Egyptian offering at £41, technical refined (soapmakers' grade) at £42. 10s. edible quality at £44 per ton naked ex Hull mill.

Palm kernel oil is in fair demand for export, and is firm at £42. Soya oil steady and unchanged at £39; rape firm and dearer at £43 for crude extracted.

In the oilseed section Plate linseed is quieter, and prices easier in aticipation of the early shipment of the new crop, which promises to be a record. This for January-February loading is now at £17, but anything ready for late December commands a premium of 12s. 6d. and old crop early December 52s. 6d. per ton. Egyptian cottonseed has lost some of its buoyancy, black quoting £13 7s. 6d. for December loading. The Continent has been a fair buyer of Soya beans from £12. 5s. to £12. 15s. for seed loading.

COAL

CARDIFF, Dec. 12.

After its recent burst of activity, the Welsh steom coal market has become more settled. Most buyers have covered their requirements for the remainder of this year, and attention is now largely confined to clearing tonnage to avoid holiday delay. At the improved plane to which prices have risen the strength of the market is firmly upheld. Now business is restricted by the paucity of "free" supplies for early loading, and only odd parcels are changing hands, occasionally at irregular prices.

For first quarter 1924 shipment a steady inquiry flows. With the Continent new business is moderate, but not of great volume. In other directions trade is of a fair average character. The French State Railways have booked 200,000 tons mixed Cardiff large and small at 30s. 7½d.—32s. 2d. and 23s.—24s. respectively, c.i.f. North French ports, delivery first quarter 1924.

First list Admiralty large is scarce and fun around 29s. 6d.—30s., with seconds only available in small parcels 28s. 6d.—29s. Dry (low volatile) large continues dull and without appreciable recovery. Bests are just steady at 27s. 6d.—28s. Ordinaries from 26s. Monmouthshire coals are well placed for full December with 28s. 6d. full options and 28s. Western Valleys, 27s.—28s. Easterns. All small coals are scarce and firm at 22s. 6d.—25s. coking, 21s.—23s. 6d. best bunkers and steams, 19s.—21s. ordinary cargo brands.

Coke is scarce for 1923; all makers well sold and best foundry nominally quoted 52s. 6d.—57s. 6d. Patent fuel is steady at 32s. 6d. for January and lower grades down to 30s.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D D. 1/5 9/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 605
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 655
Bank's buying L D Frcs 645

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 148
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 142

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 237

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.30-1/8
London—Paris Frcs 88/20
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.60
London—Brussels Frcs 99.70
London—Rome Liras 100.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Jan. 5.

Conversion Loan	£ 75 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 7/8
7 per cent. Indian „	„ 114 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 7. Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 15/32
Fcs. Demand	600
American Dollars	327
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	237
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	165

Market—Steady.

London, Jan. 5.

Rentes 3 per cent.	53
Berlin Cheques on London	—
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
„ „ 2 months hence	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Little Indian buying—Steady.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923,
Interest day to day loans 1 1/2
Interest 7 day Market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jan. 5.

Exchange on London in Paris	88.20
„ „ „ Germany	—
„ „ „ „ Italy	100.02
Stockholm	16.23
Christiania	29.75
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	24.36
Belgium	99.75 (Yesterday's) 99.15
Athens	—

London, Jan. 5.

Demand Bill's	4,29.87

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 5.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 „	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/4
Sentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Jan. 5

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 66—14 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 „
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 5/8 „
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55 1/4 „
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	65 1/2 56 1/4 „
Govt. Securities 3%	—

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong „	„ 126—
National „	„ 42
Eastern „	„ 5 3/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12—

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 80/12

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 96-2
Silver ready d. 34-1
Silver forward d. 33-5
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, America bought on China account, China buying cash and selling forward.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Ready:—25—6—3

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	25—5—9	25—5—9	25—5—9	25—5—9
Maha	25—6—6	25—6—6	25—6—6	25—6—3

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—3—3
Maha 0—6—6
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Ready:—80—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	80—8—0	80—8—0	80—8—0	80—8—0
Maha	80—13—0	80—13—0	80—13—0	80—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—15—0
Maha 1—8—0
Tone—Market quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 102/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73

SHARES.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Market closed quiet with limited business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1380, India 80, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 435n Apollo 23/12, By-Cotton 600 By-Dueing 767/8, Bradbury 510, Century 382/8 Cent-India 497/8, Colaba land 147/8, Coorla 145xd. Crescent 197/8xd, Dawn 640, Edw. Sassoon 212/8, Elphinstone 51/4. Fazulbhoy 800xd. Finlay 722/8, Gokak 112/8, Ind-Bleaching 190, Ind-Malwa 430, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 185. Khatao 270, Kohinoor 1360n Luxmi Cotton 5275, Modhavrao Scd. 66/4, Madhowji 242/8. Mathuradas 350 M.Petit 3100 Meyer Sassoon 170, Morarji 4000xd, New great 490, New City 300, Pabani 355, Pearls 541/4xd Phoenix 450, Premier 92/8, Shapurji 221/4, Simplex 332/8xd, Standard 1500, Swan 835. Swdeshi 492/8, Tata Mill 385, Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 247/8, B.Burma 282/8, B.Burma N I 62/8, Bt Burma Pet. 5/3, B Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 98/12, Bundi Cement 10/4, Kotni Ord 85 Kotni Defd 200n, New India 13/12, Sivrajpur 37 Tata Iron Ordinary 29, Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 665 xd, and Scindia Steam 7.

BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 7.

Optimism, generally expressed regarding the trade outlook in the New Year is emphasised by the industrial correspondent of the "Observer" who says that contrary to the belief of the majority so recently as the end of three months ago Great Britain starts the New Year amid what is beyond question a decided improvement in the state of trade. "Idications are unmistakable that unemployment is gradually but not less surely diminishing and there are to-day half a million fewer unemployed, than twelve months ago. Statistics show a considerable expansion of foreign trade, both in volume and value. But more intimate and emphatic demonstrations are the happy assurance from industrial and commercial leaders in nearly every branch to the effect that orders are more numerous, more substantial and more remunerative. Moreover banks show there is a marked drop in the balances and stockbrokers indicate a growing disposition to sell securities—both showing that money invested is being brought into play for the purpose of financing the expansion of trade. Iron, steel and other metallurgical industries are engaged in a far greater output than that obtained at the end of 1922, sectional dispute in shipyard is over and work is being placed at a rate which is not dazzling but at least pleasing, compared with the dormant situation existing in autumn.

The coal output goes from record to record and more is being brought to the surface than in the year immediately preceding the war with only a few more workers employed on 7 instead of 8 hours a day. These industries are keys to the rest and practically everything else. Perhaps cotton has the same story to tell. Returning confidence in the stability of Britain, of Europe in general and of the world is doubtless the strongest factor in the position."—B.O.W.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 7.

To-day Reuter reported 17 points lower in New York futures. The market declined on some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 45 to 50 points down. The decline was due to general selling and long liquidation on reports of unsettled political situation.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 4th instant as under:—

"National ginner's estimate 9,760,000 bales."

As regards our opinion as to the future, we do not see anything in the situation to justify a decline to a permanently lower level of prices, and think more likely that values will slowly move upward as the season advances as the crop is not such as to leave any appreciable balance at the end of the season. In the circumstances we think it advisable to work conservatively on the Bull side whenever prices are temporarily depressed.

Owing to a moderate decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 652, i.e., Rs. 4 lower than Friday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Commission Houses and prominent Shroffs were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 653. At about this level Bear operators were sellers and the Bazar closed easier at Rs. 651 at 3-30 p.m. The market was dull and featureless with little business doing. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 649 and declined to Rs. 645 on Commission Houses and Bear operators selling, and finally closed at Rs. 645½.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 619 and going up by a rupee closed easier at Rs. 617 on prominent Shroffs and a Japan House selling. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 614 and closed easier at Rs. 611 on selling by Offices. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 545 whilst March Rs. 542.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady on Friday and about 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold. On Saturday the market was entirely closed.

To-day's tenders are as under:—

Fine Berar	100 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	100 bales.
F. G. Bengal	300 bales.
Total	500 bales.

Total tenders up-to-date are as follows:—

Fine Berar	300 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 1	700 bales.
Fine Central Provinces No. 2	300 bales.
F. G. Bengal	500 bales.
Total	1,800 bales.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	645 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	540
„	March	538
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	614 1/2
Fine Oomra	March	608

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	590	580	565
M. G. Oomra No. 3	650	640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	680	670	655
M. G., Central Provinces No. 2	665	655	640

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	651
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	546
Fully Good Bengal	March	540
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	618
Fine Oomra	March	612

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

7th Jan. 1924.

New York Market 5th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
34.24	Jan.	34.20	34.20	—04
34.72	Mar.	34.55	34.55	—17
34.95	May	34.80	34.80	—15
33.93	July	33.75	33.75	—18
28.40	Oct.	28.34	28.34	—06
27.90	Dec.	27.90	27.90	—

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.63, lowest 34.31, range .32 points. Some weekend liquidation in sympathy with Liverpool market. Market very steady.

Liverpool market 5th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.17	Jan.	19.83—34	19.68	—49
20.22	Mar.	19.95—27	19.80—42	19.72 —50
20.08	May		19.61	—47
19.59	July		19.14	—45
16.60	Oct.	16.28—32	16.26	—34
22.87	Egyptian Jan.	1924	22.24	—63
21.61	„ Nov.	„	21.08	—53

Telegraphic market advices: (1) General selling. Small Saturday market. Absence of buying power.

(2) March highest 19.95, lowest 19.69, range .26 points. Scattered selling. Absence of buying power. Small Saturday market.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:—

"Unsettled political situation causing bull liquidation which must improve technical position."

Alexandria Market.

Opening Prices	Deli-very	Closing Prices	
4th Jan. 1924 45.75	Mar.	45.25	(Corrected)
5th „ „ 45.00	„	45.00	—

Alexandria Market is closed to-day Monday the 7th instant.

Liverpool, Jan. 5, Bales.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ „ Sales of East Indian	1,000
„ „ Imports	—
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	20.00
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23,35
New York 11 a. m. Mar.	—
(As known in Liverpool at May	—
closing time.) July	—
New Orleans 10 a. m. Jan.	—
May.	..

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £17¼ January-February firm.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 January Hull.
Rapeseed Toria £18 7/8 Buyers January-February.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19¼ December-January.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ Shipment to Hull 1st to 15th January.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £42½.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/8 Middle January.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	19.68—49
Feb.	19.70—50
Mar.	19.72—50
April	19.65—46
May	19.61—47
June	19.47—45
July	19.14—45
Aug.	18.34—41
Sept.	17.00—33
Oct.	16.26—34
Nov.	15.91—34
Dec.	15.78—34
Jan.	15.71—33

Tone—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 5

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	22.35—57
Feb.	22.40—50
Mar.	22.55—52
April	22.63—52
May	22.71—53
June	22.71—53
July	22.71—53
Aug.	22.36—53
Sept.	21.91—53
Oct.	21.33—53
Nov.	21.08—53
Dec.	21.08—53
Jan.	21.02—53

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

M. G. Bengal, Good	13.15
„ „ Fully Good	13.35
„ „ Fine	13.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.35
„ „ „ Fully Good	15.25
„ „ „ Fine	15.35
M. G. Broach, Good	16.45
„ „ Fully Good	16.85
„ „ Fine	17.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.05
„ „ Fully Good	13.45
„ „ Fine	13.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	9 000
„ „ Continent	5,000
„ „ January.	34.20 —.
Futures at New York March,	34.53 —.17
„ „ May.	34 80 —.15
„ „ July.	33.70 —.23
Spot Cotton at New York	35.25 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.62 —.38
Futures „ „ Mar.	34.54—.28
„ „ „ May	34.34—.28
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 5/8
Silver Foreign mined	64 5/8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Jan. 5.

Total in Sight	8,404,000 Bales
Egyptian Visible Supply	429,000 „
East Indian „	266,000 „
American „	3,379,000 „
Other „	186,000 „
Total Sales	91,000 „
East Indian Sales	1,1000 „
Total Speculation	— „
„ Export	— „
East Indian Export	— „
„ „ Stock	43,000 „
„ „ Forwarded	3,500 „
„ „ Actual Export	— „
„ „ Imports	2,000 „
„ „ Speculation	.. „
American Afloat	232,000 „
East Indian Afloat	33,000 „
Total Afloat	355,000 „

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 5.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	42 5/8
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Paid	42/3
AUSTRALIAN J/F Buyers	43/6
KARACHI BARLEY J./F,	32/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. J/F	45/3
Australian Wheat Cargo scandinavia. Paid	46/3

Tone—Firmer—Decer.
Wheat afloat to U.K. Qrs, — 1,680,000

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Karachi Barley 31½ January.
Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January-March Shipment to Liverpool.
Wheat Cargo No. 1, Northern Manitoba 45½ afloat.
Wheat Cargo Australian 45½ Loading.
Wheat, Parcel, Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.
Gram Peas Karachi 39½ afloat.
Maize Karachi Red £40 January-February.
Linseed Calcutta £22 3/8 afloat Hull.
Linseed Bombay Bold £22 7/8 afloat Hull.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The following are to-day's closing Rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

	Bazar Terms.			Rail Delivery.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41	0	0	6	8	0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	39	0	0	6	4	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	43	0	0	6	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8	0	13	15	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0	0	15	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0	13	12	0
Teelseed, Black	66	0	0	13	8	0
Poppyseed, White	12	12	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	73	0	0		..	
Mowraseed	9	4	0	9	8	0
Barley	30	0	0		..	
Castorseed	72	0	0	15	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42	0	0	5	14	0
Forward.		Rs.	a.	p.		
Wheat, April/May		7	1	6		
Linseed, April/May		13	0	0		
Groundnut., Jan./Feb.		73	0	0		
Teelseed' Gajar, 85-15 Jan./Feb.		15	14	0		

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan 5.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/6
July Sellers	24/0
July Sept Sellers	23 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23 11 1/2

Tone:—Very Quiet.

WELTEVREDEN, Jan. 5.

Sugar market is firm. Few transactions in January delivery gone through at 21 5/8 to 21¾, and in March at 22¼.

To-day's prices for ready, buyers at 21 5/8, February buyers at 21¾.

London, Jan. 5.

TIN BLOCK	237

LINSEED.

London, Jan 5

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1/2
Tone—Quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot net J/A Value	£ 39/9
„ Buyers, etc. May. Aug Sellers	„ 36 3/8
Tone—	

METALS.

London, Jan. 5.

English best Selected Copper	£ 61 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 83
Copper Braziers	„ 73/10
Yellow Metal	„ 29
Hard Spelter Nomi.	—
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		83 0 0
German Brass, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		82 4 0
English Copper to 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 5.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	14 3/8
Tone.—Form—Moderte buswis	

FREIGHT.

London, Jan. 5.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Jan. 5 1924.

Cotton	31253 Bales
Wheat	6008 Cwts.
Linseed	5216 „
Rape, etc	271 „
Gingellyseed	3403 „
Poppyseed	129 „
Groundnuts	6377 „
Castorseed	1421 „
Rice	5304 „
Myrabollams	1160 „
Cottonseed	52326 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	3694 „
Juwarj	586 „
Masur	4358 „
Barley	Nil „
Bajri	4762 „
Coal	2848 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 7.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 6
Elphinstone	1 2 9
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 8 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8203/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 9
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 5 6
Hearth Brand	1 5 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 8 0
Check Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	7 14 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 4 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, January 7.

A feeble western disturbance affecting the frontier has given rain and snow in North Baluchistan. A few falls also occurred in the west of the United Provinces and south of the Peninsula.

Principal amounts are:—Dilband half and inch, and Madras and Trivandrum one. Temperatures is about eight degrees below normal in Rajputana.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall along the Frontier and in Hyderabad.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

7TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following are the horses left in for the 7th Extra Meeting to be run on Wednesday, the 9th instant:—

(First race starts at 2-30 p.m.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Swithin 9-10, Brixworth 9-4, Wasp 8-6, Rowardennan 8-5, Tarvie 8-3, Belvedere 8-1, Love Glass 7-13, Miss Evans 7-9, Gay Ditty 7-7, Catchup 7-6.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Schiehallion 9-0, Marmion 8-13, Love Glass 8-11, Fitzclarence 8-7, Miss Evans 8-7, Lemoine 8-5, Catchup 8-4, Magical 8-4, Troilus 8-1, Southern Beauty 7-12.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Belle Syme 9-9, Island Lord 9-6, White Dart 9-4, Book-Lore 9-0, Mollah 9-0, Krishnakumari 8-13, Flight Errant 8-11, Woorali 8-8, Box O' Tricks 8-7, Pin Money 8-5, Coryste 8-3, My Realm 8-0, Headstrong 7-4, Floral Fete 7-0.

THE BATHURST PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mimi 9-10, Country Lad 9-8, Arclight 9-6, Britomart 9-2, Nurse Bobs 9-0, Zigomar 9-0, Nikolaki 8-12, Prospective Chap 8-12, Corisande 8-8, Madelina 8-4, Luxmi 8-1, Dollarina 7-12, Sarina (late Ho Ho) 7-8, Lomo 7-4.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mandil 9-12, Dartmoor 9-9, Rose Hill 9-0, Shahzada 8-4, Bahadorjung 8-2, Alder 8-2, Zohal 8-0, Wadi 7-11, Kitchener 7-6, Khayum 7-5, Yellow Silk 7-4, Waabil 7-2, Crown Prince 7-2.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Anzan 9-0, Tamaran 8-10, Anderin 8-10, Turujman 8-6, Hussar 8-6, Maylah 8-10, Raad 8-10, Chappy 8-6, Fanner 9-0, Lahore 8-6, Sayah 8-10, Vallaprasad 8-2, Hamdani 9-0, Solomon's Song 9-0, Rakan 9-0, Musal 8-6, Zoman 8-2, Faras 9-0, Afar 7-1, Red Hawk 8-2.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Detective 9-0, Hishan 8-2, Vasif 8-10, Mahjub 9-0, Rais 8-10, Mooshtiry 8-10, Zaitoon 9-0, Dennis 9-0, Dildhar 8-10, Caesar 7-8, English Mark 9-0, Squire 8-2, Midher Beg 9-0, No Trumphs 8-10, Young Takrest 8-10, Zugga 9-0, Kandinava 9-0, Yildiz 8-6, Sagab 8-6, Starlight 7-12.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

New York 7-12, Midas 8-6, Shahabad 8-2, Yangi Dhoonia 8-10, Panama 9-0, Bugler 9-0, Malla 9-0, Remington 8-6, Meazer 8-10, Costa Rica 9-0, Thames 9-0, Kaman Beg 9-0, Sadi 9-0, Saifuddin 8-10, Turkey 8-10, Adien 8-2, Murmufus 8-6, Daas 7-12, Vita 8-6.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Melbourne.—Victoria has beaten South Australia in a cricket match. Victoria made 221 in the first innings. Ponsford made 81 and Whitty took 5 for 49. In the second innings they made 357, Ponsford securing 159 in a graceful and brilliant innings lasting 213 minutes. Love made 105. South Australia made 399. Arthur Richardson scored 144 and Victor Richardson 100. Liddicut took 6 for 62. In the second innings they made 171, Hartkopf taking 5 wickets for 56 for the winners.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Following are the results of football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.—

Birmingham three, Tottenham two; Cardiff City nil, Aston Villa two; Chelsea nil, Arsenal nil; Everton two, Bolton W. two, Huddersfield one, Blackburn nil; Middlesbro nil, Sheffield U one; Newcastle four Nottingham nil; Notts County one, Sunderland two; Preston E. five, Burnley nil; West Brom two, Manchester C. two; West Ham U. one, Liverpool nil.

SECOND DIVISION.—

Bury nil, Port Vale nil; Clapton Orient two, Barnsley one; Crystal Palace three, Coventry C. one; Hull City nil, Southampton nil; Manchester U. three, Bradford C. nil; Nelson two, Blackpool three; Oldham Athletic two, Fulham one; The Wednesday one, Derby C. nil; South Shields two, Leeds U. nil, Stockport C. three, Leicester City one; Stoke three, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section):—

Brentford one, Millwall three; Brighton four, Reading nil; Bristol R. three, Bournemouth four; Charlton nil, Gillingham nil; Exeter City one, Aberdare one; Merthyr T. one, Plymouth nil; Norwich C. one, Northampton four; Portsmouth seven, Queen's Park nil; Southend one, Luton Town one; Swindon T. one, Swansea Town nil; Watford eight, Newport County two:

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section):—

Accrington one, Halifax T. two; Ashington one, Wolverhampton seven; Barrow one, Southport three; Bradford two, Rotherham nil; Chesterfield five, Darlington one; Crewe nil, Rochdale two; Durham City nil, Grimsby one; Hartlepools U. nil, Walsall one; Lincoln city one, Doncaster one; Tranmere one, Wrexham one; Wigan B. one, New Brighton nil.

SCOTTISH:—

Hibernians one, Falkirk nil; Motherwell two, Airdrieonians one; Patrick, Thistle two, Morton nil; Queen's Park three' Kilmarnack one; St. Mirren three, Third Lanark one; Aberdeen two, Hearts one; Ayr United two, Rangers one; Celtic one, Hamilton nil; Clydebank two, Clyde one; Dundee one, Raith

BARODA ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Dec. 31.

The fifth Annual Athletic Tournaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana were held under the patronage of the Government of Baroda from the 13th to the 23rd of December. The number of entries had this year practically trebled, a fact which indicates the growing popularity of this annual function. Competitors had flocked from distant parts of India and represented all communities. Out of the 854 competitors, 602 were males and 252 were girls of below 12. In all 68 teams competed for various items. A special feature of tis year's Tournament was the Ladies' Sports organized by the Gymkhana and managed entirely by ladies. The total number of entries for ladies' sports was 556 and there were 18 teams. The competitors were drawn from all ranks of Society, and the function on the whole evoked great enthusiasm among the ladies of Baroda. Princess Kamaladevi Gaekwar distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

The finals came off on the 23rd ultimo before a distinguished and representative gathering, prominent among whom were to be seen H. H. the Raje Saheb of Savantwadi, Prince Pratap Sinha Raje, Prince Dhairyashilrao and Sir Manubhai. H. H. the Maharaja Sahib before distributing the prizes expressed his satisfaction at the success of the Tournament and assured the Gymkhana every kind of support and encouragement. Mr. R. H. Gokhale, the ex-Chief Justice and the President of the Tournament Committee, read the report in which he requested His Highness to continue and increase the annual grant and give a suitable plot of ground to the Gymkhana. A special medal was given to Mr. R. K. Nulkar, the Scouts Commissioner, by the Gymkhana at the hands of His Highness, who personally thanked him for the great work the Scouts were doing in maintaining order and discipline and the good example they were setting before the public in the cause of social service.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING AT BARODA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 5.

The wedding of Miss Hansa, B.A., daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda, with Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, M.D., Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State, was celebrated on the evening of January 3rd in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Prince Dhairyashilrao, Prince Pratapsinhrao, Raja Saheb of Sawantwadi, British Resident at Baroda, Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Dewan Bahadur Thakoreram, Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and many others.

The Dilarama bungalow was tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and its approaches were lined with streamers of evergreens and surmounted with ornamental arches. The guests were accommodated in a daintily-furnished shamiana, in the centre of which the "Lagna Mandap" was put up, with many-coloured incandescent lamps illuminating the whole shamiana. The bridegroom attired in silk was welcomed on arrival before he proceeded with the bride to the "Lagna Mandap" where the wedding was performed according to Hindu rites. Blessings were given in Sanskrit, Marathi and Gujarati, and the newly-married couple then walked to His Highness to receive the usual blessings, which were likewise given by Sir Manubhai's old mother.

The party next adjourned to the adjoining shamiana where they were treated to the Tanjoree dance and some exquisite music. Sir Manubhai received poshak from the Maharaja Saheb, and the pair received numerous gifts and souvenirs from the guests present.

POST OFFICE INSURANCE RATES REVISED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, January 7.

The following Communique has been issued:—A modification in insurance rules is necessary in order to enable the post office to meet the additional cost of insurance work. The Government of India have therefore, decided to revise the rules as follows with effect from 1924. The present rate is:—for every Rs. 50 of insured value or fraction thereof 1 anna. The revised rate will be:—for every Rs. 100 of insured value or fraction thereof 2 annas.

The pilgrim rush for the Ardh Kumbh Mela at Allahabad has begun. Dr. A. Souza, Assistant Director of Public Health, who received the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal in the new year's honours for his services in the previous big Kumbh Mela, has again been placed on special duty this time.—(A.P.)

H. M. Sir William Marris has nominated Mr. H. C. Desanges, Barrister, of Allahabad, to represent the Anglo-Indian community on the Legislative Council which holds its first meeting at Lucknow tomorrow.—(A.P.)

Outsider!
Outsider!!
Outsider!!!

In Tipster's Card

Rs. 50/- Win

FOR WEDNESDAY.

An attractive Rs. 10/-

card with paying Selections in Win and Place.

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

Cards Ready 11. A.M.

WEDNESDAY.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings,
Bakehouse Lane, BOMBAY.

RS. 30 WILL BRING YOU

60 PER CENT., sixty per cent. sure scientific selections on race days. Not more than two candidates in one event. Money returned, in case of a failure.

Special course tips and lessons in racing science by arrangement.
Time 10 a.m.

"VIOLA"

C/o Enlarge Photo Co.,
Gaiety Theatre,
Bori Bunder.

Programme System

1061

YOUNG TARA

Only terms Re. 50 a copy from

ROOM 33.

ORIENT HOTEL.

Horses plainly given by name, a child can find them.

MR. PALLADAM SANJIVA RAO.

MASTER FLUTIST IN BOMBAY

Mr. S. Varadachar, Secretary of Sri Venu Gana Sabha of Matunga deserves the thanks of all South Indians in Bombay for getting Mr. Palladam Sanjiva Rao here. Mr. Sanjiva Rao is the last word in flute and he is almost an institution where South Indian Music prevails. A disciple of that blind genius, the late Sharabha Sastry, about whose flute-playing so many stories and legends have grown up, Mr. Sanjiva Rao is exquisitely keeping up the traditions which his *guru* so ably built up. Free from the orthodox musician's pedantry, which not invariably shows itself in a gymnastic combination of *svaras*, Mr. Rao has the happy knack of pitching his melodious tune to the musical limitations of his audience. Whether he is basking in the sunshine of *Hamsadhwani* or *Begade* or revelling in the wild romance of *Bhairavi* or voicing forth the soul-touching pathos of *Harikambodhi* or *Devagandhara* or even when he is capturing the pilgrim beauty of *Bilahavi*, he is ever original, ever fresh, never dry or commonplace. His sudden leap into the illimitable heights of *tara* is as exquisite as his amazing descent into the "dark, unfathomed caves" of *Mandara* is pathetic. In one word Mr. Rao is the essence of music.

Much of the success of Sunday's programme at the Royal Opera House, which was full of the spirits of the air, was also due to the accompaniments. Mr. Chinnaswami Iyer, the violinist, has the charming knack of unconscious indifference, which enables him to elaborate his tunes and bring out the soul of music. He was superb, particularly when he was elaborating *Bhairavi*. At the rate at which he is proceeding, he is bound to reach ere long the pedestal where Mr. Govindswamy is standing so far unrivalled.

Mr. Swami Iyer at his *Mridangam* is no mean craftsman. His alertness to meet the varying *gatis* (change of time) and also, when chance is given, to show his undoubted learning, are his great assets. He is a rising man and his knowledge and proficiency are sure to stand him in good stead.

Before closing this review, it would not be out of place to suggest to Mr. Varadachar and the Venu Gana Sabha to take active measures for enlisting more members to the Sabha from the South Indian community in Bombay and, if possible, from other communities, and engage the services of eminent South Indian Musicians such as Mr. Bidaram Krishnappa of Mysore and Subramanya Nayanar of Madras to give periodical entertainments here. It is learnt that the Sabha is going to arrange another performance by Mr. Sanjivarao next Sunday at the Opera House itself, when it is hoped other members of the South Indian community, who had not the privilege of enjoying the music, will flock in large numbers.

EMPEROR EDWARD MILL STRIKE.

MEN RESUME WORK.

The 800 spinners of the Emperor Edward Mill situate at Mazagon, who struck work last week, resumed work on Monday morning. About 300 of them had already gone to work on Friday and Saturday last and the remaining of the strikers resumed their duty on Monday. The management had informed them by a notice that if they did not return to work by Tuesday peacefully and unconditionally by Tuesday, the 8th instant, their places would be filled up by new men.

About sixty employees of the E. D. Sassoon Dye Works situate at Mahim, who had struck work on Friday last, resumed work unconditionally on Monday morning.

DEATH OF A PARSI CENTENARIAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, Jan. 5.

Among the few centenarians in India was the late Sheth Naoroji Maneckji Patel who expired at Navsari on December 31st at the age of 101. The deceased was a Jagirdar who did not succumb to the temptation of absentee landlordism and exerted to improve his holding and worked in conjunction with his son, Sheth Shapurji, to make his toddy-pitha, a favourite resort of the holiday-makers of Bombay. In his youth, the deceased took a leading part in public activities and was the most energetic member of the Municipal Committee organised at Navsari before local self-government was granted to the city. His transparent honesty of purpose and disinterested endeavours to promote the general well-being of his fellow-citizens had endeared him to all classes at Navsari who are sincerely mourning the loss of a friend and fellow-worker.

AN APPEAL TO HEAD-MASTERS.

Mr. V. R. Gupta, Headmaster, High School Dabhoi, has issued the following appeal:—

"Dear Brethren,—Will you not bestir yourseves in the interest of the students committed to your charge? Who should speak for them, if not yourselves? Voiceless as they are being young, they are being burdened in more ways than one. The increase recently made in the S. L. Examination fee from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 is indeed an imposition to which they would and should willingly submit, if necessary. But my regret is that the large savings of about Rs. 22,000 effected last year by the Joint Examination Board do not at all warrant the increase. Vide Report of 1923.

Again, will you not respectfully shake off inertia and almost agelong listlessness in your own interest? Do you feel being treated like the untouchables or even unnameables as far as examinerships in S. L. Examination are concerned? I believe, nay, I am sure, you do. Moreover by your reticence you lend support to the private breath or suspicion that you will not do examination work honestly. This is indeed most intolerable. I know you are most honest; I know you are highly capable of holding and conducting examinations, being experienced and tried headmasters. It is on that account, I maintain most emphatically that you are ten times more fitted for the work than the raw, inexperienced professors and others who, though they are learned leviathans, hardly know boys in the sense of knowing boys and in their eloquent ignorance on that score ask boys to 'trace, discuss, justify' relations between one state and another, policies, etc. Vide Paper on History of 1922. Again I know full well that you will realise your responsibilities if appointed examiners. Then may I feelingly say to you, 'Why do you not try to be so appointed?'"

P.S.—If this evokes enthusiasm and subsequent response, it is intended to invite you and teachers to meet in conference when the following may be discussed in addition:—

(a) Utility of Joint Examination Board; (b) Constitution of the same; (c) Representatives from Native States thereon; (d) Contribution made to the University by the Board; (e) The Syllabus; (f) Media of Instruction and Examination; (g) Text-books for Classical Languages; (h) Affiliation of Schools; (i) Practice of examining answer papers now in vogue; (j) How far the remarks of Examiners circulated are borne out by the results? Etc., etc.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper you were pleased to publish a letter signed "Kutbuddin Khan Rocky" which purported to be a contradiction of certain facts published regarding the Ismail College at Andheri. In justice to those concerned I think you cannot object if I point out in what way Mr. Rocky's statements are not merely 'rocky', but are as deliberate and designed perversion of the truth, written for the purpose of misleading public opinion.

Now what are the facts?

Mr. Rocky says that the meeting was invited by the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer. This is quite incorrect. As a matter of fact the meeting was a meeting of the Managing Committee convened by two members according to rule 6 of the rules of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam, and the number of persons present was double the numbers required to form a quorum. It was originally called for the purpose of considering whether a public meeting of Mahomedans should be convened under its auspices at which the question of acquiring land at Chinchwad for a Mahomedan educational institution was to be put before the Mahomedan public. I may mention here that the Hindus had just then held a meeting, under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, protesting against the acquisition of this very land. It was quite natural, therefore, that the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer should take advantage of the presence of the members to announce to them the good news that H. E. the Governor intended laying the foundation stone of the long looked for Ismail College at Andheri.

It is a sufficient commentory on the ignorance of Mr. Kutbuddin Khan Rocky that he should mistake a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman (of which he is not even a member) for a public meeting, and resent the fact that he was not asked to be present.

So much for Mr. Rocky's fallacies regarting the meeting. I will now show how he has sought to traduce the name of the Hon. gentleman who he asserts has done nothing for the Mahomedan community.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer still takes, and has always taken, a keen interest in Mahomedan education, and his chief policy and object has always been to promote the education of our community. During the short time he was in the Bombay Legislative Council (about two years), he moved some 26 resolutions and asked nearly 200 questions, mostly dealing with the education of Mahomedans. If one looks back through the Council proceedings it will be seen that he moved a resolution regarding the Ismail College as far back as 1917. Knowing, as he does, that there are only 3 per cent. of Mahomedan students taking a College course and only 6 per cent. who attend High Schools he saw clearly that the best course for Mahomedans to pursue was to bring into existence such institutions as the Ismail College. If Mr. Rocky had the welfare of his community at heart he should have congratulated the Hon. gentleman on his assiduous efforts in making Government launch this College Scheme which has now been in abeyance for ten years. Instead of doing this, however, he seeks a cheap notoriety by trying to traduce the good name of a most respectable member of the community. Let me here mention for the benefit of Mr. Rocky that the Hon. gentleman has been congratulated by many leaders of the community, and by the donor himself, on his efforts to bring the College into existence; and nothing that a fellow like Mr. Rocky can do will decrease in any degree the credit of his achievement.

Mr. Rocky further has the temerity to assert that he has been a member of the Anjuman for twenty-five years. This is not true. Nor is it a fact that the Anjuman has not been in existence for the past two or three years. When he says he was sitting in the verandah of the Islamia School during the above mentioned meeting of the Managing Committee, he carefully abstains from mentioning the fact that he was sitting in the verandah as a third class four anna member of the library. If he was not asked to come in it was because he was not a member, and his presence was not considered worth having.

When Mr. Rocky says the Ismail College will not be for Mahomedans he shows how ignorant he is. This is to be a College for Mahomedans. So long as sufficient Mahomedan boys are not available of course, boys of other denominations are to be admitted so as to enable the institution to pay its way; but this fact apart, Mahomedans should be grateful to government for launching the scheme.

Mr. Rocky states in his letter that the Hon. gentleman has been very clever in taking deputations and very keen on giving addresses to Governors, but has never raised his voice in the Councils for the benefit of the nation. Can anything be more absurd than such a statement?

I have mentioned above for Mr. Rocky's benefit, the work done by the Hon. gentleman in the Bombay Council. If he will take the trouble to read the proceedings of the Imperial Legislative Council and the Council of State he will be able to convince himself of what he has done for the nation. The Hon. gentleman whom he seeks to traduce was twice elected to the Bombay Legislative Council; he was next elected to the Imperial Council and lastly to the Council of State. This shows in a striking manner how solid was the work he did and how greatly it has been appreciated. Indeed, I think, I echo the sentiments of a large part of the Mahomedan community when I say that the Hon gentleman has proved himself an able educationist and true worker in the cause of our community. If Mr. Rocky wishes to imply that the Hon. gentleman has not been a Non-co-operator, then, I concede he is in a way right for the Hon. gentleman does not believe in non-co-operation. In the cause of the Khilafat the services he has rendered are well-known. He was President of the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow in 1919 which was invited to consider the question of the Khilafat. He was one of the first men to plead the cause of the Khilafat and it was at that very Conference that the All-India Central Khilafat Committee was formed. He gave notice of Resolutions regarding the Khilafat in the Imperial Council but those were not allowed. More even than all this, he pleaded the cause of the Khilafat with Lord Chelmsford, Sir George Lloyd and other high officials and asked that justice should be done to Mahomedans in this matter. Meetings in support of the Khilafat were also helped by him, while his monetary contribution to the Angora Fund has not been forgotten. His presence (by special invitation from the Poona Khilafat Committee) in the procession recently held in honour of the Turkish Treaty clearly shows that he is liked by all men of thought as an independent person holding independent views on all questions of the day.

Most well-known public men have enemies. While those who rise have more enemies than others.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

HIGH COURT.

RE-OPENING AFTER X'MAS VACATION.

The High Couhrt re-opened on Monday after the Christmas vacation. In the Appeal Court the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah presided. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah was to preside on the Original Side of the High Court but as Justice Crump was ill his lordship took his seat with the Chief Justice in the Appeal Court.

On the Original Side the different Courts were presided over by Justice Sir A. B. Marten, Justices Kajiji, Pratt, Fawcett, Mulla and Kemp.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

18 MONTHS' R. I. FOR TRESPASSING INTO A STEAMER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, one Ramchandra Govind was charged by Sergeant Bird for criminal trespass into the s. s. "Plassey."

The prosecution case was that on the 6th instant at about 3 a.m. Mr. A. Cirill, Quartermaster, on going his round saw a man in cabin No. 41 and arrested him. The accused was given over to the third engineer to be looked after while the Quartermaster went to fetch the police. The accused escaped and hid himself on the poop deck where he was re-arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused admitted four previous convictions.

On evidence his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

Yemunabai (12) residing with her aunt and cousins at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim, got up on Sunday morning and lit an oiled cloth to put in a sigree, when the burning cloth slipped out of her hands and fell on her sari igniting it suddenly. Her cries brought her relatives to her rescue who put out the flames. Yemunabai being extensively burnt about her body was removed to J. J. Hospital where she died on Monday morning.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Jutes opened quiet after the week-end with the majority of transactions confined to the speculative stocks in which the opening quotations were barely maintained. The heavier priced stocks had some buyers at reduced limits, hence much business did not result. Cotton remain depressed, Dunbar and Keoram both standing at lower levels from those of the previous week. In Coals, enquiry exists on a small scale for Bengal, Burrakur, Samla Govindpur, Sendra, Deoli and Katras Jherriah with sellers not keen to operate at current rates. Teas were neglected with only a solitary transaction reported in New Terai at Re. 15/8. Miscellaneous was without any interesting features and the business recorded was on a small scale. Government securities are better on a slightly increased demand. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 33/8, 5 per cent Bonds 1945-55 95/7, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 100/4.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1385.

Railways:—Bankura Dumodar River Railway 59.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/13, Dunbar 188, Keoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 487/8, Budge-Budge pref 106, Belvedere 480, Cheviot 238, Clive 29/4, Dalhousie 320, Empire 42/6, Fort William 262, Gondalpara 718, Gourepore 5/3, Howrah 37/12, Hooghly ord 57/8, Hukumchand ord 7/4, Kamarhatty 476, Kelvin 655, Lansdowne 247, Lansdowne pref 102, Northbrook 42/12, Nuddea 43, Orient 170, Presidency 5/12, Reliance 46/4, Reliance pref 101, Union 430, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/8, Bengal 640, Burrakur 36/2, Lakurka 13/8, Minto 25/12, New Beerbhoom 33, Neetcoria 1/2, Patmohna 3/14, Samla Govindpur 12/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 3/12, Sendra 20/8, Standard 8/14.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ord 10, Marshalls Sons and Co. 4/2, B. I. Corporation ord 5, Indo-Burma Tin 7/12, Indian Wood Products 6/12, Samastipur Sugar 8/4.

Tea Companies:—New Terai 15/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-fourth pence.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Weather and crop reports, United Provinces, 3rd January, 1924, North Eastern Circle:—The prospects of wheat and gram are normal and pressing of sugarcane continues.

Central Circle, 4th January:—Prospects of wheat, gram and sugarcane are normal and pressing of sugarcane continues.

Central Provinces, 5th January:—Prospects of wheat, gram and linseed are good to very good and seasamum and cotton normal.

Bihar and Orissa, 5th January:—There is no change to report since last week.

Punjab week, ending 31st December, 1923:—Light local showers fell in a few places in the east and south-east. Rain is wanted. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continues. Yield is generally normal. The reaping of toria is in progress. Out-turn is reported normal. Sowings of spring crops are nearly finished and are generally normal. Condition of standing spring crops is average to good.

Bengal, 5th January, 1924:—The week was practically rainless. The reaping of winter paddy is nearing completion. The threshing continues and transplanting of boro paddy is going on. Prospects of spring crops are generally fair.

Assam, 7th January:—Out-turn of winter rice, cotton, tea, sugarcane and prospects of rape and mustard are normal.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 9.

Bombay Races: 7th Extra Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting at 3 p.m. (B. T.).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 8 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h 17m.
Jan. 9 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h 14m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Jan. 10 (Thurs.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 18m.
Jan 11 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m.; Sunset 6h. 18m.
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon, January 8th. 6h. 17-7m. p.m. First quarter 14th, 4h.14-5m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26-7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11h. 22.9m., a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 [illegible]
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	18 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 [illegible]
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 [illegible]
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 [illegible]
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	8. 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-50.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a copy of wall calendar from the Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, Gwalior (C. I.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Miss M. C. Huckett of the University Settlement has undertaken to conduct a study circle in Tennyson's Lyrics for the benefit of adult women. The circle will meet to-morrow (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Lamington Road, Girgaon, and thereafter once a week. All who are interested will be welcome.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The second monthly meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

The second monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby, Road, Fort.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Delta" with mails from London of the 3rd instant left Marseilles on Saturday, the 5th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kashmir" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 5th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train left at 4 p.m.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Sado Maru" left Moji for Bombay via ports on the 4th instant and is due to arrive here on the 27th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Tamba Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 5th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th instant.

A NEW YEAR EXCURSION.

The members of the "League of Young Enthusiasts" went out on a New Year excursion to Caneri Caves on Sunday last. The party was very ably captained by Mr. Bhagwantrao Vithal Desai and after morning tea at the caves was over, these young enthusiasts observed the caves for more than a couple of hours with great interest, at the end of which Mr. Seamrao Malgaonkar read out the ancient history of the caves in details.

The party then retired to one of the many caves which presented a naturally charming sight while the lively spirits and the clever tricks of the party added the charms. The pleasure was still enhanced by the sweet music of Master Vinayakrao which filled the air with soft and melodious tunes. A section of the party spent the afternoon in various games of cards while some sauntered in sight-seeing.

COST OF LIVING INDEX.

RISE OF 3 PER CENT IN DECEMBER

All articles ..... 57 per cent.
Food only ..... 52 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in December, 1923, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was four points above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July, 1914, the index was approximately 153 in November and 157 in December, 1923. The general index is 19 per cent. below the high-water mark reached in October, 1920, 9 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921 and 4 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1922. The twelve-monthly average for 1923 is 6 per cent. less than the average for 1922 and is at the level of 1918.

The average of all food articles rose by 4 points owing to a rise of nearly 10 points in both rice and jowari. The imports of Rangoon or Burma rice have for October and November been considerably below those for the corresponding months in the three previous years. The clothing group index shows a fall of 6 points as compared with the previous month.

LARGE FRESH SHIPMENTS
RECEIVED.
MARBLES, TILES,
ASBESTOS-SHEETS
CEMENT, ETC.
PRICES LOWEST
Apply
Messrs F. Muraglia & Co.
70A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2509.

C. P. CEMENT
"Swastika" Brand
is equal to the best
English Cements.
Selling Agents:
Messrs. Shapoorji
Pallonji & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Attention!
Doctors, Chemists,
Druggists & Merchants
GET THE BEST
AT THE LOWEST PRICES
from
Direct Importers & Sole Agents
B.G. Jack & Co.,
Manufacturers' Representatives
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Sole Agents for E. TOSSE & Co.
KALLE & Co., and to leading
German Manufacturers of Drugs,
Glassware and surgical goods, etc.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Nagindas &
Maneklal,
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED
ACCOUNTANTS.
INCOME TAX EXPERTS
50, Hanuman Building
Homji Street, Circle. Fort,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2560.

BUSINESS MEN!
Your Success Depends on the
Efficiency of your Business
Library.
The following books of Professor Sohrab R. Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V. P. Post if you cannot call:—
1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923), 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices, Stock Exchange Practice, Labour efficiency and organisation, Secretariat at Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 5-8.
PUBLISHERS:
MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA
GOVIND & SON.
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register Nos.* with us while *remitting* their Subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay.*

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1924
(667th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

FAIR PLAY FOR BORSAD.

We feel sure that nobody three months ago would have believed it possible that the Government of Bombay, confronted with a popular agitation against one of its edicts—an agitation in which non-cooperators were concerned,—however much good reason there might be for agitation, would ever stoop to even try to understand the people's point of view, much less give weight to it. The Government Press Note concerning Borsad, which we publish elsewhere, shows the magnitude of the change which has taken place, if not in the heart of Government at any rate in its head, within the last few weeks, and we venture to predict that no section of the public will applaud the change so much as Non-Cooperators. The punitive police tax is withdrawn, and the cost of the extra police required to hunt the brigands who infest the Borsad taluka will be borne by the State. That is the news conveyed to us in the Press Note; and it is the second piece of news suggesting a real change of heart in Government which we have received in three days. Vinayak Savarkar's release was the first. This act of justice with regard to Borsad is the second. What will be the third? We hope, but dare not utter what we hope, for fear of frightening good luck, which is proverbially shy. The Press Note leaves us in no doubt as to who has been the mover in this act of justice. "At His Excellency's request" the Home Member went himself to Borsad. It was His Excellency who considered that the people had a real grievance and insisted upon due consideration for that grievance. The only thing we find to criticise in the Note is the last paragraph which seems to us unnecessary:

> "The Governor in Council believes that the people of Borsad, who have already experienced the benefit of security as the result of the presence of the extra police force, will respond to this policy of liberality by cordial assistance and co-operation in the further operations necessary for suppressing the violent crime from which their taluka has so long suffered."

When it has been clearly stated previously that His Excellency is of opinion that justice requires the change of policy which the note announces, why talk about a policy of liberality? Does justice overdue develop into liberality? And why ask for a return for simple justice? Of course the people will be overjoyed at Government's decision and would give the Governor an ovation if he went among them. But to ask for cordial co-operation, while the terror of the brigands remains unimpaired, is simply, in the opinion and *experience* of the people of Borsad, to ask for lives of men and women—lives which it is the duty of Government to protect. The police have failed to protect those people of Borsad who gave them cordial assistance and co-operation in the past. Twenty-two such have been murdered, and their murders have been unavenged. Till Government have shown that they are able to give due protection to their helpers, it is rather much, in view of such a casualty list, to ask for help from unarmed people. The prestige of the police must first be raised above the terror of the brigands. Our suggestion is that the police of the taluka should devote themselves entirely to the task of extirpating brigandage, leaving the Non-co-operators to keep peace in the taluka, where they are doing such good missionary work. In that way, Government could count at any rate upon the cordial though it might be tacit assistance and co-operation of the Non-co-operators.

THE PUBLIC SERVICES—I.

The evidence tendered before the Lee Commission by the European Officers' Association of the U. P., Bombay, C. P., and Madras has been so explicit and unanimous that further enquiry ought to seem redundant even to the foreign personnel in the Services. The European Officers of Behar, Bengal and Burma are expected to give concurring testimony as to the condition of the Services, and it is remarkable that while Indian opinion is concerned with the ways and means of national deliverance the European Services are making a dead-set for the rehabilitation of their princely status and authority. This divergence of effort ought to have enabled the Services to pause a little, but we have seen that while the evidence of the Bombay Association was superior in its truculence to that of the U. P., the views of the C. P. Association excelled both in extravagance and audacity. The question of emoluments, grave as it is, occupies a small place compared with the attitude of the Services as disclosed in these representations. The U. P. memorandum expressed its lack of faith in the Reforms, and while incongruously professing loyalty to the Declaration of August asks for immunity from Indian control; they all want a super-Imperial grade of European officers, amenable to the discipline of the Secretary of State and involving the exclusion of Indian officers; they refuse to accept even the ideal of a Service subject to the consent of the legislature and carrying out policy like the permanent Civil Services of other countries. The claims are radically at variance with the principle of representative government even as caricatured in diarchy. If the European Services adhere to their ante-diluvian pretensions, they will, in respect of the foreign element, have written, in advance, the verdict: "Suicide in a fit of insanity." Whatever be our opinion regarding their past, they have to-day advertised themselves as a factor of dissension. Take the trivial demand of Dr. Clouston at Bombay that he would like his department—Agriculture—to be free from representative control; he was pleased to stigmatise the legislature as a pack of pleaders, but it reveals the direction of the pull exerted by officers under the Reforms who bemoan the passing of the golden age. To corroborate it, no less a stalwart than Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says that the conduct of European officers under the Reforms is in marked contrast with the loyal and earnest co-operation of Indian officers since 1919. It avails us nothing, not even those Indians who cultivate the Reforms, that after tortuously deprecating the principle of Indian control, the memoranda proclaim their casual attachment to the Reforms. How else are we to describe the pro-Reform protestations of the European officer in the light of the C.P. view that "the British Cabinet, by the promise of self-governing institutions to India has for the future discarded the essentially British character of its disinterestedness and scrupulous impartiality?" That is an unequivocal statement, and brings into relief the conflict of self-government in India and the aspirations of the Civil Service openly expressed. We have more than once in these columns confessed our profound distrust of the clap-trap centring round the term "British character," for the simple reason that what we require is an administration which is loyal, efficient and honest, and it does not matter whether its character be labelled British, French, American or Japanese. Nor do we pause to comment on the paradox that while the foreign bureaucracy is tirelessly boastful of its British character, impartial Britishers have bewailed the fact of un-British Rule in India. Indian Civilians have made too much of this postulate that they are eternally indispensable and that a monopolist body so described could push its claims to any length. They think they have only to mention the attenuation of British recruitment to throw India into a paroxysm of fright and make her surrender her claims unconditionally.

In 1917 when the Home Rule agitation was at its height there were veiled hints of the Imperial Services throwing up the sponge in disgust; and it was the Congress of Calcutta that year which stoutly met the challenge by proposing and passing a resolution in favour of Civil Service Examinations exclusively in India. The present transition of national life and the attitude of the foreign personnel in the Services again prove the impossibility of having a mercenary trade-guild with the Secretary of State as the supreme guild-master. Only British recruits who are willing to serve India in the true missionary spirit of freedom for all and no privilege to the alien, will be found useful to the country. A recruit, merely because he is British, is not wanted, and we strongly deprecate arbitrary percentages to govern the admission of Indians in the Services. Thus the C.P. memorandum lays down that "if the British character of the administration is to be maintained and transmitted in any degree to the Indianised Government in future, then a proportion of 50 per cent. Europeans in the Services is considered the minimum for the purpose of control and guidance and should be gradually worked." In significant contrast with this unctuous sentiment behind an artificial monopoly is the opinion of the Indian Officers' Association that foreign recruitment, except that of proved experts, could be entirely suspended without detriment to the country. And in this connection the memorandum of the Indian Officers' Association of Madras, which we published the other day and which presents a complete answer to the extravagant claims of the European services, deserves special attention. The tirades of European officials dwell largely on the experience of Europeans as administrators, and the premiss compels us to look into the qualities of the fresh British recruit. The young Britisher drafted into the ranks is, when all is said and done, a man of about twenty-three, physically healthy and a selected graduate from a British University. He is, compendiously a B.A. (Oxon) with honours to his credit, though it is notorious that candidates without any such qualification find their way in. He imports to India no experience, no technical talent. He comes here as a district assistant, and then picks up the business of administration. If he is in the judicial line he learns his law to the inconvenience of the litigant public and the infinite mirth of the bar. The opinion is not merely ours, but that of a famous English barrister who wrote his Reminiscences in India. If he is in the executive line or the Secretariat, he takes time to get his bearings and would suffer badly but for the indulgence of the trade-guild. He is a raw youth who strenuously learns his business. Neither administrative experience nor local knowledge is among his imported assets, and at the start of each careerist, the country really incurs a decadal liability and pays for the administrative schooling of the recruit. When he sails away after twenty-five years, it loses the fruits of his mature experience for good. Such is the truth of the Imperial Service mystery, and the question has often engaged the attention of experienced Indian administrators in British India and the feudatory States, as to the consequences of giving the same opportunities of qualified training to Indian substitutes in the ranks.

It is at the sight of such stark analysis of realities that the champions of the British recruit plunge into vagaries touching in-born genius, the public school spirit, British character and the like. The British recruit, as against the equally qualified Indian, has one adventitious (and fundamentally pernicious) advantage from the start till the end. It is that, in the language of Mr. B.J. Dalal, the British officer represents the big-stick; that is to say, by the mere fact of his colour and racial suzerainty, the Britisher invests himself with an atmosphere of awe in his dealings with "subject-races." Intrinsically his Indian colleagues may be his superiors but the pedestal of colour and stock makes him tower high in the estimation of a people who have been frivolously mis-educated, and largely left ignorant, during the stewardship of 150 years. The poor ryot does see the big-stick, though since the advent of Mahatma Gandhi the stick has been fading into dry twig. We called this advantage pernicious because it is an echo of the tragedy of subjection; the greater awe inspired by the big-stick is really an exploitation of the sentiment of servility and helplessness. The advantage it is, or has been supposed to be, in the maintenance of law and order by the gallant young British official, ought to be destroyed for the moral health of India. Denuded of vague legend and the conqueror's attribute, the British recruit becomes a ponderable element in the future of the Services and the fate of the country.

Notes of the Day.

Is It Possible?

As we were walking by Back Bay, thinking sadly how its lovely curve was soon to be destroyed to meet the exigencies of Bombay Development, a little bird flew over from the Secretariat and whispered something so ecstatically that we cannot be quite sure, we caught the words aright. It seemed to say that Back Bay would be saved and that the Reclamation would advance no further than it has already gone. Glad tidings for the people of Bombay, if it were true. But is it, even in imagination, possible?

Labour Party's Policy.

The speech of Mr. William Martin, M. P. at the annual Conference of the Scottish Independent Labour Party at Edinburgh brings into relief the determination of the Labour Party not to shirk the responsibility of accepting office. Mr. Martin said that the Labour Government would not tolerate dictation from any other party and would retain its independence and tackle its political programme with undiminished spirit. But how is the Labour Party going to do all this in the position in which it is at present and in which no party leaders have found themselves before? Some indication of the policy to be adopted by the Labour Government when it accepts office, is given in an article contributed by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald to the "New Leader." Mr. Macdonald begins the article by stating that the election has shown that a party which tries honestly to serve the people needs little but that service to win and keep the confidence of the people. The extraordinary success of the Labour party has been won by the aid of none of the adjuncts which other parties associate with political victories and the task before the party is to retain this advantage which it has over other parties by remaining true to its ideals and principles. Mr. Macdonald thinks this can be done by moving in such a way as to consolidate political issues in two camps divided on principles. At times, he adds, it is as necessary to preserve the forms of government as to produce legislative changes, even when the latter are very pressing; Labour must, therefore, devise a policy which would enable it to do some useful and urgent work like helping to settle Europe and increase the provision for dealing with unemployment without compromise in any shape or form. "Let the Labour party," therefore, he concludes, "show a big mind in this crisis and confidence will crown service with power." That, there is no doubt, will be the keynote of Mr. Macdonald's Government.

Recognition of Russia.

Already malicious attempts are being made to exploit the ignorance of a large section of British people by creating bogeys about the intentions of the Labour party. But, as the "New Leader" says, "even in a few months of precarious office we could show to the panic-stricken that Government by Labour means neither the erection of guillotines in Whitehall nor the pillage of their homes." No Labour Government can last long without an understanding with the Liberals, but such an understanding can only be secured by the Labour party for a long time at the price of compromising its independence and becoming in the end "mere care-taker of a capitalistic and imperialist system." If it does not wish to have any understanding with the Liberals it must limit its own ambitions and show a big mind. But even with a limited ambition it can do much by a generous gesture in the realm of foreign and domestic policy and in its relations with Egypt and India, before it appeals again to the electorate with greater confidence of success. As regards foreign policy, its first act will, of course, be to recognise Russia and pave the way not only for the improvement of the economic position of Europe but also for the removal of the menace of war from a great part of the globe. It is the anticipation of such action by the Labour Government which makes the special correspondent of the "Observer" emphasise that in the absence of an Anglo-Russian understanding on Asiatic affairs complications must necessarily arise and that the condition of affairs makes it urgent that Anglo-Russian relations should be placed on a proper diplomatic basis.

British Labour and India.

Now that the advent of British Labour to power is a matter of a few days, there is no lack of forebodings of coming disasters by lugubrious critics of whom Mr. J. L. Garvin of the "Observer" is not the least dogmatic. Reviewing the issues confronting the Cabinet if Mr. Macdonald forms an administration, he refers to India and Egypt in which connection he is, Reuter's correspondent informs us, not free from apprehension and says that the attitude of a Socialist Government in its first month towards the British position in the East will go far to settle opinion on the prospects of the new experiment. Mr. Garvin, of course, wishes the Labour Government to maintain the present British policy towards the East. But if the coming of British Labour to power means the creation of a new hope for the world, the present policy cannot be allowed to continue a day longer. "The mere existence of a Labour Government Cabinet in Britain," Mr. Garvin adds, "will excite native imagination everywhere and stimulate extremist demands." Yes, "native" imagination will everywhere be excited by the expectation of Right and Self-determination at last coming into their own and unless British Labour belies its principles it will resolutely refuse to regard the demand for bare justice as "extreme" and to be frightened by bogeys of anarchy such as the upholders of present-day Imperialism, which Labour has denounced as an Opposition, are busy raising. The failure to withdraw the British garrison from Cairo, thereby ensuring real independence to Egypt, and to meet India's demand for freedom will show to the world that the British Labour Party is as much lacking in moral force as the Conservatives and Liberals have, in the past, shown themselves to be in their policy towards Eastern peoples.

Ali-phobia.

Mr. M. O. Abbasi has sent us a copy of a letter which he addressed to the "Times of India" in answer to a leading article which appeared in that paper attacking the Ali Brothers. We quote the following passages: "Have Sir William Vincent and Sir Malcolm Hailey produced the documents on which these allegations are based? If you stretch your memory, the Ali Brothers have on several occasions thrown out open challenges to these calumniators to produce in broad day-light any documentary evidence they might have in support of their accusations. I ask you, "Has such documentary evidence come forth?" If so, you will be doing us all yeoman service by printing in your non-propagandist, Indophil journal photo-copies of the same. Unless and until you do that, I am afraid, anything you will say and assert will be attributed to your imaginary nightmares and propaganda concoctions, and you will only alienate the sympathy of the public which is sure to attribute your remarks to nothing but Ali-phobia. With regard to Mr. Shaukat Ali's statements about civil disobedience and the Ali Brothers' promise of non-violence, I cannot for the life of me understand by what syllogistic process of reasoning you jump to the conclusion that civil disobedience is violence. It seems you have argued in your mind like this: "People start civil disobedience, the poor Government has to resort to violence to bring them to their senses. Therefore the people have resorted to violence." Lastly, the thin end of the wedge you have tried to thrust between the Hindus and Mussalmans. I ask you, in the name of justice and fairplay, what harm would accrue to India if a deputation of the Hindus headed by Mahatma Gandhi (who is nothing but Mr. Gandhi to you) visits the Frontier and comes to an understanding? I believe, and I am sure most Indians believe, that Mahatma Gandhi, armed with the weapons of love and spirituality, would permanently settle the Frontier question which the Indian Government has not been able to settle with the help of machine-guns, aeroplanes and Indian mercenaries."

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Maulana Mahomed Ali said in connection with the 'National Pact' that Mahatma Gandhi was the most effective Pact. One may, with equal force, say that Mahatma Gandhi is the most effective *Foreign* Propaganda. It is Gandhi's movement that has aroused the greatest amount of interest all the world round. Prof. Gilbert Murray, to whose credit it must be mentioned that like H. G. Wells he was defeated at the last General Parliamentary Election, lives in England to study and propagate Mahatma's evangel. Romain Rolland on the European continent, Rev. Haines Holmes and Miss Blanche Watson in America are propagating it very much more aggressively. That the great interest aroused by the most revolutionary and at the same time the most non-violent movement has not faded in America has been only recently proved. This recent proof has had the effect of arousing the watchfulness of Lala Lajpat Ray who was being rocked to slumber by Council songs. The proof was afforded by the quickness with which the news of Lord Lytton's historical offer—I am almost tempted to use the word 'putsch'—to Mr. Das to assume responsibility for the transferred subjects in Bengal was flashed to the U. S. A., by the alacrity with which it was commented upon by a leading New York journal and by the almost feverish haste with which Reuters communicated those comments to the Eastern hemisphere. These are three several links of a traceable chain.

N. C. O. Ministers.

One of the links has been grasped by some in India though not by all viz., the comments that were published in the New York journal. Of all individuals Lalaji, and of all Indian papers the "Hindu" grasped the import of the comments best. The "Hindu" suggested that we should not forget that from a distance the American observers could view the position probably far better than we can on account of our being in the scene itself. They see that the acceptance by any set of Congressmen of offices in the Government while Mahatma Gandhi is still in jail is incompatible with the professed views of the Congress. And everybody knows that howsoever much Lord Lytton were intent on placating the Swaraj Party of the Bengal Council, it was not within His Lordship's power to release Mahatma Gandhi Neither could that Party include Mahatma Gandhi in the prisoners asked to be released by Lord Lytton—even with the aid of casuistry.

The first link has not been appreciated at all by any person concerned. The offer by Lord Lytton to Mr. Das and its consideration by the Swaraj Party of the Bengal Council did not reach America by a mere accident. They had a very momentous meaning. And that momentous meaning affected British prestige and interests materially. Here the word 'prestige' merely means *fair name.* We in India have been forced to understand the word in a different way and even the middle East Arabs have had to understand the word "prestige" to mean the same thing as we. In Europe and America, however, British prestige means Britain's "fair name." England always tries hard to show the American people that the British Government of India is in the interests and for the better advancement of the natives alone, that, as soon as the natives fit themselves to assume their own Government, it will be a matter at once of pride and satisfaction to the Britisher to make way for the Natives and that during the transitional period or the period of gestation every step to be taken by the Governors will be conducive to the increased association of Indians with the Government and to the increasing responsibility of elected members of the Legislative bodies. For this purpose there could not be better propaganda than the news of Lord Lytton's offer and Mr. Das's willingness to consider the offer. This news proved two things: first, that the Governor of Bengal was willing to forget the past of avowed non-cooperators and to entrust them with such measure of responsible power as it was in his authority to do; and second, that Mr. Das did not think Lord Lytton's offer worth a summary rejection but did, on the contrary, think it worth consideration.

Govt. Propaganda

That news of this sort was at once transmitted to the U. S. A. shows that the British Government is very alert in doing propaganda work in America. Some readers will quarrel with me for trying to prove the obvious. I should have, they would say, assumed this proposition. But the time has come when the obvious has got to be proved and I shall make bold to say here that the whole year 1924 is going to be devoted to proving the obvious. Nothing was done at Cocanada to devise a scheme of foreign propaganda and, therefore, it does become necessary at this hour of the day—to make out a case for a scheme of foreign propaganda. The best evidence to make out this case is the fact of

(Continued on page 8.)

PARLIAMENT MEETS TO-DAY.

BALDWINITES LIKELY TO BE DEFEATED.

POSITION OF LABOUR.

LEAFIELD, Jan. 7.

The newly elected House of Commons meets for the first time on Tuesday. The first business will be the appointment of the Speaker and there is no doubt all parties will be united in the selection of Mr. Whitley. Taking of customary oaths of allegiance by members will occur some time and real business of the House will begin on January 15th after the ceremonial opening by the King. It is thought possible that the present administration may be defeated by the combination of Labour and Liberal parties on a vote of no-confidence moved by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, possibly next week during the debate on the address to the House." Even if the Labour Government had complete control of the House of Commons its closer contact with the realities of national affairs would naturally have a sobering effect. But it will be a Government representing less than one-third of the House of Commons and about one-fifth of the electorate and not merely liable to be turned out, but certain to be turned out if its measures were to clash with that great body of economic principles, which the Conservatives and Liberals hold in common. But apart from the constraining influences of Parliamentary position, Labour leaders have reason on their side, when they remind the country that after all they are Britons, that they are constitutionalists, that in their own spheres they are by no means untried men and that it may be assumed they possess that modicum of patriotism and political good sense which is the birthright of most British people." The foregoing, quotation is interesting as coming from the opponents of the Labour party.—B. O. W.

LABOUR LEADER HITS OUT.

MR. MACDONALD ON METHODS OF HIS OPPONENTS.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, writing in the "New Leader" on the General Election, says that the extraordinary success of the Labour Party has been won by the aid of none of the adjuncts which other parties associate with political victories:

He continues:

"Class and selfish interests in their passionate hate of us have thrown off even the appearance of decency and have appealed for a division of the nation on lines of property, and for a combination of parties for the sole object of 'keeping Labour out.'

"Our feeble Communist movement might work for a century and then fail to bring revolution so near as this.

"The effect of this appeal, were it to be successful, would not keep Labour out, but would bring in a Labour far rougher in mind and temper than that which won such signal victories on Thursday week."

Mr. MacDonald criticises the "disgraceful bargains, like that at Accrington, which Liberal candidates and local leaders made with the Tories," and contends that "they fought so generally with a petty nastiness that the common report from our candidates is that the dirtiest hitting came from Liberal opponents. I have seen election literature to justify that accusation."

"But all I am now concerned about is that they have failed," he concludes, 'and that they have forfeited the respect of many of their own supporters, who have parted with them for good.

"The tub-thumping of demagogues, and the unprincipled bargaining and sale of political principles, are both poisonous to public life and decent people do not like them."

Official and Personal.

H. E. Lord Lytton left Calcutta on the 6th evening on a visit to Bankura, Vishnupur and Midnapore. The Governor returns to Calcutta on the 11th instant.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson and Sir Alfred and Lady Mond are expected to arrive Delhi on the 14th inst. as guests at the Viceregal Lodge.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson took part in the Sailing Race in his Yacht "Kittiwake" on Saturday afternoon.

There was a Dance at Government House on Monday.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

15522

LAUSANNE TREATY.

EARLY RATIFICATION BY FRANCE.

COL. MOUGIN ON KEMAL'S POPULARITY.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Paris.—The "Matin" states Colonel Mougin has returned to Paris after a stay of twenty-one months in Angora. After hearing his account of affairs the French Government appears to have decided to ask for the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne as soon as possible. It is hoped that the Chamber will have approved the Treaty by the end of January and the Senate by the first fortnight in February. Mougin reported many rumours are being circulated with regard to Turkey which are without foundation. He denied that Mustapha Kemal had lost his popularity and it was untrue that there was anti-French feeling at Angora. Indications were to the contrary. He declared that Yussuf Kemal who will represent Turkey in the negotiations in London with regard to Mosul intended to adopt an uncompromising attitude.—Reuter.

POINCARE ELATED.

STILE WANTS HIS POUND OF FLESH.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Speaking after re-election M. Poincare said: "We shall determinedly pursue the Reparations policy which you approved until we secure a peaceful triumph and complete execution of the Treaty."—Reuter.

PARIS PRESS ON FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Paris.—The papers commenting on the elections to the Senate emphasise Mr. Poincare's personal triumph and point dut that the

The papers commenting on the elections to the Senate emphasise Mr. Poincare's personal triumph and point out that the political complexion of the Senate has not been materially affected.—Reuter.

The Minister of Finance in submitting to the Cabinet proposals for checking speculation which is responsible for the fall of the franc says that the Paris bourse is overrun by undesirables and must be purged.

SEINE FLOODS.

GRAVE SITUATION IN SUBURBS.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Paris.—The situation in the suburbs remains grave. The railway station, Maison Alfort, resembles a town battlefront. The trains towards Paris are crowded with refugees. Practically the whole of Chatillon is under water. Railways are cut in several districts. The swiftness and depth of torrents is responsible for a number of fatalities.

A maximum rise of twenty-four feet was registered at Pont d'Austerlitz, last night, and the flood has since been stationary. Experts anticipate an early subsidence.—Reuter.

CORN IMPORTS TO FRANCE.

IMPORT DUTY SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

In consequence of the rising price of wheat, following adverse exchange Government has suspended the increase of import duty on corn which varied with the rates of exchange.—Reuter.

C. P COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 7.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council will meet on January 15 and will last for five days. The first three days have been allotted for Government business, and the other two for private business. H. E. the Governor will address the Council on the opening day. Government business includes the Primary Education Amendment Bill to be taken into consideration at once. The C. P. Settlement Bill and the Smoking Bill will be referred to select committees.

THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(Associated Press.)

BEZWADA, Jan. 7.

In view of the appointment of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as General Secretary, the office of the All-India Congress Committee is being removed to Allahabad. It is, therefore, requested that all correspondence and newspapers should be addressed to the General Secretary (not by name), All-India Congress Committee, 107, Hewett Road, Allahabad.

FAIR PLAY FOR BORSAD

GOVERNOR INTERVENES.

PUNITIVE TAX TO BE WITHDRAWN.

SPECIAL POLICE AT STATE COST.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

"His Excellency the Governor has made special enquiries through the Member-in-charge of the Home Department who has, at His Excellency's request, during the past few days, personally visited the Kaira District, into the necessity of maintaining the extra police force at the expense of the people of the Borsad taluka. His Excellency has considered the results of these enquiries in Council and has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to maintain for some time to come a substantial police force over and above the normal force of the Taluka for the protection of the people and for organising further operations for the suppressing and hunting down of the outlaws.

At the same time he has decided that a case has been made out for remitting the collection of the extra charge at present involved. It is true that the past supineness of the people generally has been due largely to the outrageous and inhuman methods of some of the well-known dacoit leaders. Further, the partial failure of the late rains has rendered it difficult for some sections of the people to raise funds to meet the cess for the payment of the extra police force. The Governor in Council has, therefore, resolved that the cost of the extra police which have already been drafted in shall be met during the current year from general revenues and that the Legislative Council shall be asked to vote funds for the continuance of operations during the next financial year.

The Governor in Council believes that the people of Borsad who have already experienced the benefit of security as the result of the presence of the extra police force will respond to this policy of liberality by cordial assistance and co-operation in the further operations necessary for suppressing the violent crime from which their taluka has so long suffered."

LAHORE DIVORCE CASE.

IMPORTANT HIGH COURT RULING.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

An important judgment has been delivered in the Lahore High Court in the divorce case of Melville Lee versus Melville Lee. The case arose out of a reference made to the Lahore High Court by the District Judge of Ambala asking whether he had jurisdiction to try this case in view of the opinion expressed by the President of Probate, Admiralty and Divorce Division in England in 1921; that the decree of divorce granted in the Lahore Chief Court in Keyes versus Keyes in 1918, was invalid as it was passed without jurisdiction. The full bench of the High Court, consisting of Sir Shadi Lal, the Chief Justice, and Justices Scott-Smith, Le Rossignol, Harrison and Fforde heard the case on October 26 and November 1st last year and the judgment which was reserved at the conclusion of the argument has now been delivered. All the five judges wrote separate judgments, but they concurred in the decision that the District Judge of Ambala had jurisdiction to try the case, but the Chief Justice, however, remarked that, though the point was not before them, they thought that probably the English courts would not recognise their decree.

LATE RAJA BAHADUR BALRAM DAS.

(Associated Press.)

RAJNANDGAON, Jan. 7.

His Excellency Sir Frank Sly had a busy time during his brief visit to Rajnandgaon, the headquarters of Nandgaon State. On the 5th he was presented an address by the Municipality of Rajnandgaon. On arrival his Excellency was received by Rao Bahadur Pandit, Superintendent, and conducted to the dais. Mr. Anandi Prasad in presenting the address referred to the remarkable success which had attended his Excellency's administration and spoke in appreciative terms of the sympathy which the Political Agent, Mr. Ley, evinced in the affairs of the Municipality. He then requested his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the memorial to the late ruling chief, Raja Bahadur Balaram Das, who was well-known for his acts of munificence and who opened the first spinning and weaving mill in Chattisgarh.

His Excellency in a felicitous speech referred to the life and work of Raja Bahadur Balaram Das who, imbued with modern ideas of progress, did much to improve the standard of administration in his State. Raja Bahadur Balaram Das's sympathies were not confined to his own state, but extended beyond it. He provided Raipur with water-works in addition to his own capital. With the idea of improving the economic condition of the people, he opened a spinning and weaving mill, thus giving lead in the industrial advancement. Raja Bahadur Balaram Das had left an inspiration to his family and his Excellency honed that Mahant Sarweshwar Das, the minor chief, would regard his memory as one that he should cherish and do his utmost for the advancement of his subjects. His Excellency then thanked the Municipal Committee for inviting him to perform the ceremony and assured the Committee that so long as the State was under the direct administration of Government, the needs of Nandgaon would receive the sympathetic consideration of the Political Agent, Mr. Ley, and the Government.

In the afternoon his Excellency was entertained at a garden party at Rani Bagh by Shrimati Rani Surjamukhi Bai Saheba of Nandgaon State.

TRADE UNION MEETINGS.

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

On behalf of the Labour Unions of Bombay Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, the Honorary Secretary of the Unions, has wired to Mr. C. R. Das as well as the Railway Unions of Bengal stating that the way in which the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress calls meetings of the Executive Committee is highly unsatisfactory as he calls meetings without any due notice except by putting the same in the papers. Therefore he has protested against the meeting so-called at Calcutta. The Bombay Unions dissociate themselves from the method which the General Secretary of the Congress has been pursuing. According to the Bombay Unions the said meeting is invalid.

EDUCATIONAL RENAISSANCE IN INDIA.

SIR ASHUTOSH MUKHERJEE'S VIEWS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 7.

In the course of his address at the Convocation of Lucknow University Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee remarked that this was an age of multiplication of Universities in India. He confessed that he did not belong to that school of critics who regarded the creation of new universities with suspicion and apprehended that they might prove possible sources of danger to the Commonwealth. He said that it could not be ignored that a system of national education if made too narrow and exclusive would tend to cut off the nation from intellectual intercourse with other nations, would lead to stagnation and prove fatal to further progress. It should not be ignored at the same time that education must be conducted in native idiom. He was opposed to the hateful doctrine that what was foreign should, as such, be excluded from the field of education. "He should recognise land appreciate all that is wholesome in the culture of the West. We are equally concerned with the preservation and development of the organs of our national culture and civilization. It is this policy which has pervaded all ramifications of the scheme for the establishment of a teaching and research university at Calcutta and its latest manifestation will be found in the bold attempt to reconstruct secondary education on a vernacular basis."

Continuing he remarked that it was yet another baneful fallacy that progress or knowledge was inconsistent with the safety of the State. The State did not rest on force. It rested upon common trust in justice and administration of justice, in law and in the sanctity of law. The mass of mankind if educated would do what was right rather than what was wrong.

LAHORE HEALTH WEEK

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

In connection with the Lahore Health Week this year a Health and Child Welfare Exhibition will be held from January 15th to 19th in the city gardens. The Governor will open the Exhibition on the 15th which will remain open free to the public daily. A Baby Show will be held within the precincts of the Exhibition on the 18th which will be a *purdah* day for the ladies. Lady Maclagan will give away medals and prizes to the successful babies.

JAPANESE CABINET FORMED.

VISCOUNT KUJOURA AS PREMIER.

A KOREAN DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Tokio.—A demonstration took place to-day right outside the Imperial Palace which at present is not occupied by any member of the Imperial family. A bomb was thrown by a Korean, but did not explode. The assailant when arrested was found to possess three bombs. It is reported that he arrived this morning from Shanghai.

The Japanese Cabinet has been formed with Viscount Kujoura as Premier and Baron Fujimura as Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Reuter.

LATER.

A later cable from Reuter in Tokyo says that owing to strong opposition to Count Fujimara, the portfolio for foreign affairs has been accepted by Baron Matsui. Count Fujiyama is to be Minister of Communications.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SITUATION

GENL HEURTA TRYING TO GET ARMS FROM U. S.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

New Orleans.—General Heurta, the revolutionary leader, has directed his agents to purchase large quantities of rifles, machine-guns and ammunition following advices from Washington that there is no law against the purchase of arms unless for conspiracy or for use in the United States as a base of operations against friendly powers.—Reuter.

U. S. PROHIBITION LAW.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED.

LONDON, January 7.

Galveston, (Texas)—The Customs authorities captured and brought to port the schooner, "Muriel E. Minters" flying the British flag from the Gulf of Mexico outside the three mile limit. They allege that the manifest showed that there was an original cargo of 3400 cases of whisky and the Captain's record showed that 800 cases were missing.—Reuter.

REACTION AGAINST HELDT.

SOCIALIST PARTY INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Dresden.—The formation of a Saxon coalition Cabinet including Socialist ministers and the Socialist Premier Heldt is disapproved by the Saxon Socialist Party which has passed a resolution by 73 votes to 16 declaring that the 25 Socialist members of the Diet who voted in favour of a coalition were guilty of gross breach of party discipline and should be expelled from the party, also demanding the resignation of Heldt and the withdrawal of all Socialist ministers from the Cabinet. Consequently, Herr Fellisch has not assumed the portfolio of Minister of Economics. Other Socialist Ministers are considering their attitude.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHAN MINISTER'S ALLEGATIONS.

Ala Mahmud Bek Sirdar Tarzi Khan, the Afghan Minister in Paris, is credited by the *Matin* with having given expression to strong anti-British views in conversation with a member of its staff, writes the "Times" Paris correspondent.

While he does not anticipate an immediate aggravation of the situation in the Middle East, Tarzi Khan is represented as saying that the efforts of the British to seize his country have entered upon a new phase. Great Britain, he declared, resents the successful revolt of 1919 and the loss of the control and exploitation of the country; and she is not content that Afghanistan, having reconquered her full independence, should enter into direct diplomatic relations with the principal nations of the world. She is seeking every pretex to regain that which has been wrested from her.

While it is true that British citizens have been murdered on the frontier, the Minister, according to the *Matin* declares that the murders were committed on British territory, and therefore the Government of Afghanistan cannot be held responsible for them. Moreover, the murderers, although belonging to an Afghan tribe, reside in "a neutral zone under British domination." As to the order to Englishwomen to leave Kabul, he declares that there are only two Englishwomen in the city.

It was, the Minister added, rather the Afghans who had cause for complaint. Aircraft used in frontier expeditions had dropped bombs on Afghan territory and caused casualties among Afghan subjects, and three months ago a large quantity of arms for the equipment of the Afghan police, ordered from a French house, were held up at Bombay in breach of the Treaty between Afghanistan and Great Britain. "We do not fear an immediate attack," he is stated to have said, "but if we are invaded we shall defend ourselves to the last man, for all Afghans are soldiers. Moreover, we have friends in Turkey and Russia."

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR.

DEPARTURE FOR RATNAGIRI.

ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar who was released at Poona on Sunday morning, accompanied by his brother, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, arrived in Bombay the same evening by the Poona Express. At the station, on the arrival of the train, the brothers were met by a number of friends and relatives. They afterwards proceeded to Dr. Savarkar's residence, Karloskar Bhuvan, Girgaum Road. The whole of Monday morning, Dr. Savarkar's house was besieged by a large number of people—men and women—eager to congratulate the brothers Savarkar on their happy reunion after a separation of eighteen long years. Dr. Savarkar as well as Messrs. Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar felt extremely grateful to all those who had helped him in pressing Mr. Vinayak's unfortunate case on the attention of the Government and the public. Dr. Savarkar and his brothers were especially grateful to "The Chronicle" for the "invaluable services" the paper had rendered to them by presenting a strong case for Mr. Vinayak's release.

When a "Chronicle" representative called on the brothers on Monday shortly after mid-day, he found the brothers surrounded by numerous relatives and friends who all [illegible] look at the long-looked for [illegible] were busy prepara- [illegible] afternoon by [illegible] Savarkar gave [illegible] nicle" a representative about [illegible] of the Indian National Congress, they had read in the Press with great[illegible] hearts. They were overjoyed to learn that at last the Congress had found a warm corner in its heart for the sufferings of Mr. Vinayak Savarkar and the [illegible] tribulations of the family.

Prior to the departure of the [illegible] Ratnagiri, Dr. M. B. Velkar [illegible] Home" to Mr. Vinayak Savarkar [illegible] select gathering of friends had been arranged for the purpose of Mr. Vinayak Savarkar a pleasant journey. After the introduction was over, Mr. Vinayak Savarkar spent half an hour in conversation with those present. Light refreshments were served and afterwards the assembled guests took leave of Mr. Savarkar, showering upon him their good wishes.

The brothers with their family left for Ratnagiri on Monday afternoon. A large number of people gathered at the pier to see them off.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

A resolution demanding the release of the brothers Ganesh and Vinayak Savarkar was first adopted at the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Nasik under the presidency of Mr. V. S. Srinivas Sastri. Since then, at public meetings and elsewhere, resolutions have been passed demanding the release of the brothers. Early last year on the expiry of his sentence, Mr. Ganesh Savarkar was released, but Mr. Vinayak Savarkar was detained first at Ratnagiri prison, subsequently in Yeravda jail. Representations to the Bombay Government and agitation in the Press and on the platform had no effect whatsoever in influencing the decision of Government. Finally, the question was forced on the attention of the Indian National Congress at Cocanada. Mr. R. Venkat Ram, who had sponsored the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Conference in 1917, moved in the Subjects Committee of the Congress a resolution condemning the continued incarceration of Mr. Vinayak Savarkar and expressing sympathy with Dr. N. D. Savarkar and other members of his family. The resolution was supported by Dr. Sathaye and several others; Maulana Mahomed Ali, Chairman of the Subjects Committee, lent his powerful support on the grounds of justice and humanity and finally the resolution was adopted unanimously. In the open session of the Congress, the same resolution was put from the chair and carried unanimously. The release, following so closely on the action of the Congress, is undoubtedly at least partly due to the resolution of the Congress and partly to the sense of justice brought to bear on the case by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson. We wish Mr. Vinayak Savarkar many years of happiness and useful citizenship, to compensate for all the years that have been lost to him.

ALIGARH NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

The Registrar, National Muslim University, Aligarh writes:—

The annual examinations, Matric and Preliminary and B.A., Honours and ordinary, as well as compartmental examinations of the Jamia Millia Islamia, namely, the National-Muslim University of Aligarh will commence on Monday 24th March.

Applications for admission and fees must reach the Registrar by Wednesday February 20th. Examination rules and other necessary information can be had on application to the Registrar.

A meeting of the prominent citizens of Hoshangabad was held on 2nd January when it was resolved that a Gorakshani Sanstha be formed for the Hoshangabad district with the following objects:—Protection of milch and agricultural cattle, establishment of a model dairy to produce good bulls, cows and buffaloes, and taking of a cattle census of the district. All the gentlemen present enrolled themselves as members after paying the annual subscription is rupee one.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDING PLUMBER AND RESIDENT ENGINEER.

INDIANISATION-A FARCE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, after the Christmas holidays, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. Most of the time there was heated discussion in regard to two appointments one of the Municipal Plumber and another of an Engineer for supervising rivetting. In the first case it was proposed to change the designation to Superintending Plumber and also increase the salary. In the second instance it was moved that the appointment be given to a European as no Indian of the requisite qualifications could be found among the 400 applicants for the post. In both questions no qualified Indians were to be had. Hence two Britishers were appointed. After a lengthy discussion the Commissioner succeeded in carrying his point.

The Corporation considered the report of a committee regarding the revision of the salary of the Municipal Head Plumber and changing the designation of the post to Superintending Plumber. The pay proposed to be given was Rs. 400—25—750 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowance. Dr. Javle moved that the report be adopted together with the recommendations. To this Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration with a request to the Commissioner that he should place all correspondence in regard to the appointment before the Committee for them to report on the matter. Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the Standing Committee's recommendations for a salary of Rs. 400—25—600 be adopted.

In second the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram, Mr. K. F. Nariman said the appointment was not at all necessary. The Commissioner was merely making a place for one whom he wanted to give a job and he had tried to mislead the members in matters about which they did not know anything.

The President asked Mr. Nariman not to use such offensive words either about the Commissioner or about members as it was not proper.

Mr. Nariman said the Commissioner had placed misleading statements before the members. They wanted to Indianise the Municipal services, and they had instructed the Commissioner to that effect. But the Commissioner's sympathy was merely lip sympathy. When he had an opportunity of appointing an Indian he had sprung upon them a Thomson or a Johnson! Mr. Nariman asked whether there was not a single Indian Engineer in the whole city who could do the work of plumbing. Were they going to give the post to a non-Indian even when no special qualifications were needed except doing plumbing work? He asked whether there was not a single man in the drainage department, who had worked for any length of time, who could do the work of the Head Plumber which the previous man retired on a salary of Rs. 400 after 30 years of service. They had given a higher salary to the present incumbent and wanted to increase it again. He would have moved for the immediate abolition of the post, but knowing the mentality of the majority of members he had supported the amendment of Mr. Boman-Behram. He thought the Commissioner had kept back from the House important correspondence relating to the appointment.

Mr. V. J. Patel saw no reason why the name should be changed to "Superintending Engineer" except for the purpose of giving him an increased salary. But, after all, he thought Mr. Boman Behram's amendment had absolutely no meaning, as there was no reason for increasing the salary even by a single farthing. He moved that the Committee's report be recorded.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri seconded.

MR. NARIMAN'S DISREGARD FOR TRUTH!

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman's speech was characterised by its usual disregard for truth. The officer was doing the work of a superintending plumber and not a head plumbers. The last incumbent had got a post of Rs. 800 or 1,000 in an Indian firm, and he had filled the vacancy only with some difficulty. He had advertised the post and had received 13 applications from Indians, but none of them was found satisfactory, and he had to appoint a Britisher. If he had found a competent Indian he would have appointed him. The most serious difficulty in respect of new houses was in regard to the drainage, otherwise insanitation would increase.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was of the opinion that the Standing Committee's recommendations should be adopted.

Mr. J. S. Haji moved that the name of the post only be changed and not the salary.

Mr. Boman Behram's amendment was thrown out, and a poll was demanded the result of which was 31 voted for the appointment and 37 against; it was declared lost. Mr. Motiwalla's amendment was then adopted by the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF RESIDENT ENGINEER.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee for the appointment of Mr. Macgregor Innes as Resident Engineer in connection with the Tansa Works for superintending the work of bending and rivetting the steel plates on a salary of Rs. 1,200—100—1,500 per month.

Mr. Marzban moved that the report be adopted.

Dr. Jethalal Varah moved that the item be transferred to January agenda.

SETTING A DISGRACEFUL EXAMPLE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the appointment by the Commissioner was illegal and it was a serious encroachment on the rights of the Corporation as he had manoeuvred them into a wrong position. When the whole country was seriously considering the question of Indianising the higher services—the services—even Indians could be—and when competent possible pos[illegible] found for much more res- in India [illegible]ions the premier Corporation to t[illegible] was setting a disgraceful example to the whole of India by appointing a non-Indian, not because he was a specialist, but because he was a European. He was sure that among the 400 applicants there were many competent Indians, who had similar, if not higher, qualifications than Mr. Innes. The Municipal Commissioner had already made the appointment without the previous sanction of the Corporation and if they did not approve of it, what would be the position of the Commissioner, in regard to the salary already paid to that officer? He thought it was disgraceful to state that among the 400 applicants not a single Indian could be found fit to occupy the post, and that it was all a mere farce. It was extremely unfair to the whole Indian service, it was unfair to Indians, it was unfair to the Corparation and it was unfair to the country. What he wanted was that the qualifications of the applicants should properly be judged by the House, and then they should decide on them. The Commissioner was taking advantage in such matters—and that should not be allowed—by making an appointment without their previous sanction and the privileges of the Corporation were thus nullified. He, therefore, thought that the consideration should be adjourned and that the Commissioner should place all the qualifications of the applicants before the House for them to consider.

OVER THE HEADS OF INDIANS.

Mr. V. J. Patel, while sympathising with Mr. Nariman, thought it was not a practical question to examine the detailed qualifications of 400 men. He thought that the time had come for them to insist on the Indianisation of services and it was, therefore, necessary to analyse and examine every application for such posts. It was stated that Mr. Innes was a Mechanical Engineer and was acclimatised to Indian climate. Were there no Indian Mechanical Engineers and were there not Indians who were acclimatised to the Indian climate? He was sure they could find many Indians who were fit for the post! If they passed over an Indian for such a post, when would they learn such work? He moved that the question be referred to the Establishment Committee for them to go into the qualifications of the applicants.

Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi seconded. He asked whether they had considered the qualifications of Indian applicants. The proposer of the original resolution had not given them the qualifications of Mr. Innes, and much time of the Corporation was thereby wasted.

Mr. Boman Behram said the work was of a special character, as if there was a single fault there would be a disaster.

NOT A SINGLE COMPETENT INDIAN!

The Commissioner said they could not find a single competent Indian among the applicants fit for the post, because such work was not done in India. If he had not appointed an officer in time they would have suffered a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs and the appointment was made as an emergent measure.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the appointment by the Commissioner was an infringement of their rights. He likened the Commissioner to the "Fat Boy" of Dickens who always made their flesh creep in order to get their sanction for new appointments. He strongly objected to this process of making their flesh creep by such means!

The original motion was then adopted, after the amendments were thrown out.

The Corporation then adjourned till 9-10 p.m. to-day.

"UNITED FAITHS OF INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow us to point out through the columns of your esteemed daily that the idea now prominent in many a Congressman and figuring conspicuously in the Presidential address in the last Congress about the federation of the faiths of the Hindus and Mussalmans is not altogether new. Since the birth of our satsang movement in Himaitpur, Pabna, we have been preaching it in various shapes and the idea first got into print in our Bengali Holy Book a Holy Veda, Quran, or Bible, as one might say, of the 'United Faiths of India' more than five years ago. Then again it is over three years, when the true unity of Hindus and Musalmans being possible only on a religious basis was emphatically declared in our Bengali book 'Ek Satye Hindu Musalman' or 'Hindus and Musalmans united in the same truth' published in 1327 B. S. The most popular and well-reputed Bengali monthly 'Parbasi' was all praise for it in Paus 1327 B.S. and a few lines from it would, we hope, not be out of place.

"The book indeed is brief in compass, but its aim is noble—to make Hindu-Musalman unity an accomplished fact. Many texts and fundamental religious principles have been quoted from the Holy Quran to show that Hindus and Musalmans have only to become votaries of real truth and truly religious and this would come to pass. Such a truth was lighted upon by Mahatma Kabir—we need but follow in his wake..... The supreme call of the mother has found its voice (in the book) in a brother—so a traitor, yea a rebel against his mother would he be who pass this call unheeding by".

Moreover this book, which we venture to send herewith was despatched to the President Maulana Mahomed Ali and Sjt. C. R. Das with a long letter in English so as to reach them before the Congress sat at Cocanada.

We would be much obliged if you publish the above in your columns and further favour the book with a proper notice as usual.—Yours, etc.,

MUHAMMAD KHABILAR RAHAMAN,
(I. T. Officer, Krishnanagar.)
PANCHANAN MITRA,
(Lecturer, Calcutta University).

R. S. Satsang, P. O. Himaitpur, Pabna January 1.

INDIANS IN MAURITIUS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH AN INDO-MAURITIAN.

Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi writes:—

"Do you remember the case of Mr. P. Lutchmaya of Mauritius, who has been cruelly persecuted and hopelessly ruined by the Mauritius authorities?" I asked a high Government official the other day. He replied "Yes the same gentleman who was detained as a lunatic in Zanzibar."

I searched out this "lunatic" gentleman in Bombay and found him in the Orient Hotel Room No. 22. To my surprise I found Mr. Lutchmaya more sensible than many of our Government officials and certainly no less intelligent than any of the Colonial Indians I have come across. The story of Mr. Lutchmaya is a tragic one. It illustrates the heartless cruelty of the Colonial Governments abroad and is a striking proof of the deplorable weakness of our Indian Government at home.

Mr. Lutchmaya is a cultured Colonial Indian—a jolly man who inspite of his great sufierings has not lost his fine sense of humour. He has fought and fought bravely against heavy odds for the economic freedom of our people in the Colony.

Mr. Lutchmaya was born in 1877 and was educated at the Royal College of Mauritius. He entered the Government service and became an interpreter to the Supreme Court. Afterwards he started a Cooperative Credit Society in the island which thanks to the unjust and oppressive policy of the authorities had to be closed.

How did the idea of starting a Co-operative Credit Society come to your mind? I asked Mr. Lutchmaya. He replied:—

"When I read the pamphlet of Mr. Wilberforce who was deputed by the Indian Government to find out if Co-operative Banks would prove useful to the small Indian planters in Mauritius, I thought of starting a society myself and I started one at Phoenix. Mr. Wilberforce obtained the permission of the Mauritius Government for Mr. Lutchmaya to join the movement.

Q.—How did your society work?

A.—Well, my society became the foremost society of the Island within a short period of two years and it succeeded in defeating a ring of the factory owners which had been formed in the neighbourhood with a view to corner the canes of the Indian small planters.

Q.—And how was your society closed?

A.—The Colonial Government took the side of the factory owners and brought about the ruin of my society.

Mr. Lutchmaya, as I have said, is now a ruined man and I could see how much he has suffered on account of his brave stand for the co-operative credit societies in the island.

Q.—What is the attitude of the Britishers in Mauritius towards the Indian population?

A.—Upto the time of the starting of Co-operative movement there was a general belief in the island that the British element favoured the development of Indian settlers as against the French who were naturally inclined to look upon the Indian as they looked upon their slaves before the abolition of slavery. But the two principal parties who led the opposition to the Co-operative Societies being Britishers all the European elements in the island have joined hands together to keep the Indian down.

Q.—What is the present position of our people in the island now?

A.—The position is very serious. They have now passed a resolution in the Municipal Corporation at Port Louis that only those people should be allowed to vote who have a knowledge of English or French. This resolution has been sent to the Downing Street for final sanction. If this sanction is given then the Indian cause will receive a great blow, for most of our people in the island know only tthe Indian vernaculars, Bhasha (Hindi) Tamil and Telegu.

Q.—May I know something about your being detained as a "lunatic" in Zanzibar?

A.—Yes I shall tell you something about it. I was coming to Bombay by the 'S. S. Karagola" from Durban and the ship authorities had me and my children landed in Zanzibar, without giving me any reason for it. We were at first taken to a Hotel and the very same night I was decoyed to the Police Station where I was detatined for the night. The next morning I was taken to the Central Jail and was kept there for about a month. I believe I was detained with a view to prevent me from raching Bombay while the Mauritius Deputation, which had come to India to obtain resumption of emigration to the island, was still in this country. Eventually I was released and put on board the "S. S. Karoa" by which I arrived in Bombay along with the delegates from Kenya, Mr. Desai and others.

Q.—What is your programme now?

A.—I think the time has now come for serious action. I made representations to the Downing Street and the Government of India. In 1920 I intrviewed Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Sir B. N. Sarma, Sir George Barnes, Pandit Malaviya and others. I put my case before the authorities in Delhi but nothing came out of it. The only remedy now is to bring the whole thing before the Indian public and I am going to do this at all costs.

Q.—What do you expect us to do here in India?

A.—I may tell you quite frankly that I have been very much disappointed to see that here you have been neglecting our Colony altogether. The case of Kenya is no doubt important but much more important is the case of our people in Mauritius. If you do not at once take up their cause and defeat the new move of the Whites you may take it from me that within a short period our people in the Colony will be reduced to the position of slaves. The question of Indians Overseas is a non-party question and it is the duty of the leaders of all parties to work for Indians abroad in co-operation with one another. We must ask the Congress to open an Overseas department which should keep a vigilant eye on the position of our people in the Colonies and the Dominions.

Mr. Lutchmaya attaches great importance to the economic freedom of our people in Mauritius and he is of opinion that if economic freedom is assured everything else will follow afterwards.

Mr. Lutchmaya hopes that the Indian public will soon realise the seriousness of the situation for Indian interests at stake in Mauritius are too vast to be trifled with.

BORSAD AT COCANADA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to join my voice to that of your correspondent "Gujarati" in protesting against the inattention paid to Borsad by the Indian National Congress at Cocanada. The Akali question was dealt with and one fails to understand how Borsad was not. Mr. C. R. Das is never tired of saying that he would be found at the head of any movement for refusal to pay taxes and no tax could be more morally refused than a punitive impost conceived for mulcting the innocent suffering population to cover the failure of paid servants of the people. But Borsad was forgotten at Cocanada, although the very right to Non-co-operate with an immoral system of Government is there threatened and sought to be penalised and although the lengthiest resolution was adopted for a reaffirmation of non-violent Non-co-operation as the only acceptable method of attaining Swaraj. Your correspondent makes a grievance of Mr. Vallabhbhai's failure to put Borsad before the delegates at Cocanada and is right. There were also others viz., Shaukat Ali and Kitchlew who did take a very great interest in Borsad—not to speak of Bhai Shankarlal. Vallabhbhai is not a non-entity nor Bhai Shankarlal. But both Shaukat Ali and Dr. Kitchlew are better advertised even than Vallabhbhai. If Shaukat Ali was the President of the Khilafat Conference, Dr. Kitchlew was in charge of the Satyagraha Committee appointed at Delhi. Neither of these seem to have brought Borsad before the delegates assembled at Cocanada.

Mr. Bharucha wrote a lengthy address to his countrymen on the eve of his departure to Cocanada in which he asked them to help Borsad. At Cocanada he read my article and got angry with me for smiling at a particular suggestion of his—a careful reading would not have angered him. Even in the crowded atmosphere of Cocanada he indited a letter in which he complained that "Borsad" was not attended to although the Congress was four days in session. If instead of writing his epistle to the Press, he had devoted that same amount of time and writing materials to drafting a resolution and handing it to the President of the A. I. C. C., he would have done a far greater service. He is now a member of the A. I. C. C. and is now responsible for every failure of that Central Body. And more particularly is he so responsible for a failure in respect of a subject on which he feels so keenly. The Congressmen must demand an explanation of this remissness on the part of leaders etc., assembled at Cocanada.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

PUNITIVE POLICE AT BORSAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—While the limbs of Law and Order that are at present quartered at Borsad, are busy attaching corn, utensils and cattle of the poor villagers, the outlaws roam free at large. The question naturally arises whether the Police is drafted there to hunt out the outlaws, or is meant to harass the poor villagers, who are famine-stricken and extremely poor.

The Government know full well, that the crops have failed, especially in Northern Gujarat. They know that it is bad policy to deprive the poor villagers of their corn, which is their only food in these hard times and to deprive them of the sustenances that is afforded them by milk or butter-milk. To deprive them of their cooking pots is even worse, because that would force them to seek the money-lender. Knowing full well the poverty of the Indian agriculturist, knowing also their diminished powers of resistance in times of scarcity and famine, the Government of Bombay, which raises an yearly revenue of Rs. 13 crores, has launched forth into a policy of levying a punitive tax on these famine-stricken villagers.

What case is made out by Mr. Gennings, the Director of Information, for a punitive police? The correspondence, that he has got published in "Chronicle," unmistakably proves that the villagers have all along suffered, when they have tried to inform the police about the possible movements of the chief outlaws. They have not non-co-operated with the police, so far. Why then, the punitive police, on the poor villagers, who cannot afford to pay for them? Is the Government of Bombay so poor, that it cannot afford a paltry sum of Rs. 2.40 lacs, when it can spend crores of rupees on Development Schemes and on Sukkur Barrage? Our civilian officers, wallowing a luxury, have very little idea, as to know our poor villagers can save even a rupee, in face of an all-round increase in taxation.

Mr. Gennings has failed to show, that the revenues of the Bombay Presidency cannot bear the cost of the additional police, which is a mere flea-bite to the big revenue—annually derived from the people. The Government has also failed to make out a case against the villagers as a whole—though some gangs of outlaws may have been formed from the Dharallas, it is foolish to saddle a whole country-side with this hateful tax, for the faults of some unknown few. May we hope some sane counsels will prevail, and the Government will renounce this unjust policy, which brings, the rigours of famine and want, sooner than otherwise would have been the case?

I appeal, in the name of humanity, to suspend or abolish this unjust tax and charge it to the general revenues of the Presidency. May we hope that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Chunilal Mehta, who now form half of the Executive Government of the Presidency, will valiantly fight against this hated impost and earn the blessings of the poor people of Borsad, by getting this policy of the Government abandoned?—Yours etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI IN CEYLON.

A ROUSING RECEPTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 7.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi Amman Saheba, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Mahmood, Messrs. Ashfaque Ali and Akhtar Ali came to Madras from Cocanada where they stayed for three days and had a very busy time. The Maulana in his usual persuasive and winning manner succeeded in reorganising the Provincial Khilafat Committee by taking promises from men of influence and energy. The party left for Colombo on Saturday night. Information of his visit was sent only to two places but the news managed to travel much faster than the Maulana and his party and enthusiastic crowds received them at every stoppage of the train. Rameshwaram, the southernmost point, also gave a rousing ovation.

Ceylon began well and the poor coolies of Dhanushkuti and Tulamanar refused to accept any return for services done to the party. Their hearts were rich and full of love for Islam. After sunrise, Musalmans and others came to greet and welcome the visitors at every station. Large crowd waited on and outside the Maradana (Colombo) platform where the party alighted and Maulana Shaukat Ali in that surging crowd stood tall and conspicuous in the land of Rawan. Doctors Kitchlew and Mahmood found it impossible to accompany him and followed after the crowd had cleared. Bi Amman in her well-known chair on four shoulders was as usual safe. It was a sight to see young faces beaming with enthusiasm.

Colombo gave a great reception to their visitors. They were taken in procession to their lodging people of all classes accompanying. The morning was spent in introductions and press interviews. A lengthy programme is being arranged. The party will also visit Kandy and Galle. The young Muslims of Ceylon are full of enthusiasm about Khilafat and other questions of Muslim interest. Their awakening is marvellous and great expectations can rightly be held of them.

THE ALI BROTHERS AND THE BUREAUCRACY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why does the Bureaucracy persist in calling Ali Brothers the Amir's agents? What is the meaning and motive of this persistent accusation? Does it think that it can lower the Ali Brothers in the esteem of the people of India? Does it believe, that Indians have very short memories? Why, sir, have we forgoten, how some of our old leaders were dealt with by the bureaucracy and its Anglo-Indian organs?

(1) Was not Surrendranath Bannerjea decried by the White Press, and imprisoned by the white bureaucracy?

(2) Was not Gopal Krishna Gokhale made to apologise, and was threatened with proceedings?

(3) Was not Dinshaw Wacha denounced as a rabid writer, a sedetionist, and given an utimatum?

(4) Was not Lala Harkishanlal arrested and imprisoned as a Revolutionary? And what do we notice *to-day*?

(1) Is not Surrenddr Babu Knighted? Was he not a Minister? And is he not a *persona grata* with the officials?

(2) Was not Gokhale lionised by Lord Sydenham, and did not the "Statesman" style him as the greatest Indian of the Age?

(3) Is not Wacha Knighted? Is he not petted by Reading & Co.? And is he not looked upon as the model of Moderation today?

(4) Was not Lala Harkishanlal a Minister till recently? Do not the people of India understand the tactics of the Bureaucracy? Let the latter realize the truth of Lincoln's statements:—

"You can fool some people all the time, and all the people for some time; but you cannot fool all the people, all the time—"

The people of India know the brave Ali Brothers sufficiently well; and it is best for the Bureaucracy to cease reviling them any longer.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

According to the monthly survey made by the International Labour Office the decrease in unemployment which occurred nearly all over the world during May continued in June and July, as shown by the latest figures received for various countries.

In the Netherlands and in the Scandinavian countries the steady improvement which has taken place since the beginning of 1923 continues uninterrupted and though the number of unemployed is still very high in these countries, the situation in general shows an improvement as compared with the previous year. In Sweden, all industries reported a decrease of unemployed at the end of May as compared with the previous month, with the exception of bookbinding, metal founding, shoes, leather, and textiles. In the Netherlands decrease in unemployment was reported among workers insured against unemployment during the week ending June 23, as compared with the week ending May 19, chiefly on account of better employment in the tobacco, transport, wood and metal industries.

In Germany, according to the reports from 164 localities with more than 10,000 inhabitants each, the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was about 115,000 on July 1, as compared with 140,000 on June 15, which represents a decrease of about 18 per cent in the course of two weeks; but the occupied territories are not included in these figures, which moreover do not represent the total number of unemployed. With the exception of the printing and food industries, all industrial groups reported improvement, though in the clothing industry the manufacture of shoes was slack in certain parts of the country and many factories were working on short time.

In Austria a further decrease in unemployment has been experienced at the end of June as compared with the previous month, chiefly due to increased activity in the building, textile and printing trades. In Czechoslovakia unemployment has rapidly decreased since the beginning of the year.

The situation in France remains the same as in previous months. In Italy unemployment has been decreasing rapidly since the beginning of the year in all industries, but especially in agriculture, the harvesting work absorbing a great number of unemployed.

For Switzerland the latest figures received refer to July, which are the lowest recorded since the end of 1920, when the unemployment crisis in Switzerland set in.

LANDS IN UGANDA.

OCCUPATION RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

A NEW ORDINANCE.

The following Notice has been issued by the Governor of Uganda cancelling the operations of the Clauses which restrict occupation in the Leases granted to Europeans and Asiatics and intimating that in future no such restrictive Covenants will be accepted:—

NOTICE.

"Whereas in certain Leases granted by His Excellency the Governor of Uganda Protectorate to Asiatics there is contained a Covenant by the Lessee that he will not permit or suffer any European to reside upon or occupy the demised promises, and in certain Leases granted to Europeans there is contained a similar restrictive Covenant against residence or occupation by Asiatics NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Excellency the Governor does not propose to insist on the observance of the said restrictive Covenants, and that as from the date of the publication hereof no Lease shall contain such restrictive Covenants."

By Order.
(Sd.) DYSON BLAIR,
Ag. Land Officer.

Entebbe, Uganda,
14th September, 1923

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

(Continued from page 6.)

British propaganda in America of which the latest instance is the instantaneous flashing of the Lytton offer.

The whole concatenation will, indisputably, prove that nothing has aroused so much interest in America as the Gandhi Movement. Therefore, Gandhi is—or rather was—the best Foreign Propaganda. The moment—psychological as it may be called—chosen to transmit the news brings into prominence that the British Government wanted to create in the American mind the impression that the intelligentsia had revolted against Gandhi and that Gandhi did no more dominate the national affairs of India as fully as in 1921. This impression was created or was sought to be created by the clever use of the fact that Mr. Das did not at once tell Lord Lytton "we cannot confer with you until Gandhi is with us." The whole attention of America is—this will show—riveted to Gandhi. In other words, Mahatma Gandhi is the best "foreign propaganda."

An urgent Necessity.

Now Gandhi is in gaol and we are drifting away from his teaching every day. Therefore, we have got to undertake some foreign propaganda. Even while he was free, Mahatma devised a scheme which was not very much developed when he was arrested. Let the lost thread be collected and let a new scheme be devised. Let something be done to effect propaganda in America. Lala Lajpat Rai's India Home Rule League, if it is still working may be used for this purpose. Mrs. Naidu and Mr. George Joseph are going to East Africa. Let them go further west to America and spend a pretty long time propagating the Gandhi Gospel in the New Hemisphere, not mainly to convert others but to tell the Americans that Indian masses as well as intelligentsia are quite loyal to Mahatma whose creed is love and self-improvement and who stands for the superiority of soul-force to brute-force. In a meeting of the A. I. C. C. in 1923, Mrs. Naidu did refer to her abandoning an international career at Mahatma Gandhi's call. Now let her re-commence it at the country's call. Mrs. Naidu is, in a variety of ways, the fittest person for foreign propaganda and I should not hesitate to enunciate the converse of this proposition, i.e. Mrs. Naidu can best serve India in 1924 by doing foreign propaganda, particularly in the younger Englishmen's land. This is at once a momentous and an urgent matter and, it is hoped, will attract the attention of the Working Committee of the Congress who are charged with the duty of creating separate Departments to transact and push on Congress work.

WOMEN AND GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

Trade unionism among women in Germany has undergone a very marked development since the war. Whereas in 1914 the number of women organized in the German "free" trade unions was only 210,314, or 10 per cent. of the total membership, in 1922, it had grown to 1,753,570 or over 21 per cent. of the total membership of the "free" trade unions. Women form a similar proportion of the other trade union organizations.

Women workers in Germany generally receive lower wages than men—in most cases about two-thirds of the men's wages. A few collective agreements lay down that women's wages must not be less than 80 per cent. of the men's. It is only in the small minority of cases that men and women receive equal pay. These cases are to be found almost exclusively in the textile and tailoring trades.

In theory, according to an article by Madame Gertrud Hannar, members of the Women's Secretariat of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and member of the Prussian Parliament, in the International Labour Review, the trade unions are opposed to differentiation between men and women as regards wages, but there are many difficulties in the way of the practical application of this principle. As a general rule, women do not do the same work as men. Tradition, custom, their lack of the physical qualities required for certain kinds of work, and the highly developed system of protective measures for women workers which exists in Germany, prevent them from doing this.

Within the trade unions at the present time a comparatively small proportion of trade unions officials are women, and the most responsible posts are almost entirely filled by men. There are no women delegates, or very few, to Congresses and similar meetings. This fact has led some people to regard the mixed form of trade union which is usual in Germany as unfavourable to the representation of women's interests. Madame Gertrud Hannar, however, considers that this view is erroneous.

BRITISH POLICY IN TANGIER.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY OF NEW CONVENTION.

INTERNATIONAL REGIME ESTABLISHED.

The following statement and official summary of the new Tangier Convention was issued by the British Foreign Office on December 18th:—

His Majesty's Government have insisted for many years past that Tangier, as one of the principal gateways into Africa and the East, should be permanently neutralized and placed under an international *regime* giving equality of commercial opportunity for all nations.

In all the Moorish treaties since 1904 which His Majesty's Government have signed or to which they have adhered, it is laid down that a special *regime* should be established at Tangier. After the signature of the Franco-Moorish Protectorate Treaty and the Franco-Spanish Agreement in 1912, negotiations for the establishment of the special *regime* at Tangier were begun between the British, French and Spanish Governments. After prolonged negotiations a statute providing for a genuinely international *regime* at Tangier was drawn up by the three negotiators. The British and French Governments were prepared to sign the statute in the summer of 1914, but the outbreak of war relegated the whole question into the background

After the war a solution of the Tangier question was delayed owing to difficulty in finding an acceptable basis for the resumption of negotiations under the changed conditions which followed the signature of the Treaty of Versailles. This difficulty was removed at a preliminary meeting of French, Spanish, and British experts in London last October and was immediately followed by the Conference which has just been successfully concluded in Paris.

MAIN PROVISIONS.

The following are the main provisions of the new Convention:—

The permanent neutrality of the Tangier zone is assured in the most categorical and comprehensive terms; economic equality between the Powers shall continue to be observed at Tangier, even if existing commercial treaties with Morocco are denounced. No international treaty concluded in the future by the Sultan of Morocco shall apply to Tangier without the consent of the International Assembly. The establishment of an international administration at Tangier naturally involves the suppression of the capitulations. Those natives who have been accorded foreign protection will be justifiable before the European mixed Courts and not the native Courts. All Shereefian property in the Tangier zone will be handed over to the International Administration. An exception is made in the case of the Sultan's palace and of three buildings destined to house the sultan's representative and his offices. Moorish francs and Spanish pesetas will continue to be legal tender in Tangier.

The Sultan will be represented at Tangier by a *Mendub*, who will be entrusted with the administration of the natives. In order to avoid the possibility of political agitation or the residence of undesirables at Tangier, the *Mendub* has the power of expulsion. He may, however, only expel a European on the demand of the latter's Consul or of the Mixed Tribunal. The *Mendub* is responsible for the collection of taxes from the natives, and failure to do so is a contravention of the statute.

The Governor of Tangier, except in so far as the administration of the natives is concerned, will be in the hands of a committee of control and an International Legislative Assembly. The Committee of Control will consist of the eight Consular officers of the Powers signatory of the Act of Algeciras. It will be their duty to ensure the observance of the Tangier statute, and to veto any legislation which violates it. The International Assembly will consist of 26 members. Of the European members four will be French four Spanish, and three British, other signatories of the Act of Algeciras being also represented. The Assembly will have complete legislative authority over the native and European population.

NATIVE REPRESENTATION.

The native population will be represented in the Assembly by six Moslems and three Jews, one of each of whom will be nominated by the Spanish Consul. It will thus be impossible for native members to control the Assembly either alone or in conjunction with the representatives of any other one Power. The *Mendub* will be *ex-officio* President of the Assembly, and will be assisted by three vice-Presidents of French, British, and Spanish nationality.

The International Assembly will nominate all administrative officers. For an initial period of six years the Administrator, and his two assistants, will, however, be nominated by the three Governments. In view of the preponderance of French interests and trade, and of the necessity of close co-operation with the French zone during the transition period, it has been decided that the Administrator should be French. His two assistants will be British and Spanish, the former in charge of financial matters, the latter in charge of hygiene and public works. The Commander of the Gendarmerie will be a Belgian, assisted by French and Spanish officers and N.C. O.'s.

The Customs and Shereefian Government's lands at Tangier are at present in the hands of the Controle de la Dette, which represents the French holders of the Moorish loans of 1904 and 1910. This body will disappear, as such under the new *regime*. The Shereefian Government has, however, guaranteed the interest payable by Tangier on the 1904 and 1910 loans, the Tangier-Fez Railway bonds, and the Tangier Harbour bonds—a total of over 4,000,000f. a year. The Customs are the chief source of Tangier's revenue, and if they are inefficiently administred Tangier must default and the Shereefian Government would have to pay. It has, therefore, seemed fair to arrange that the head of the Customs will be nominated by the Shereefian Government. The Customs service will, however, be under the close control of the international administration; its accounts will be submitted for the approval of the Assembly, The Committee of Control may also by a three-quarter majority vote demand the dismissal of the head of the Customs. The Government lands will come under the international administration.

The Shereefian Government will hand over to the International Administration all rights acquired under the concession granted in 1921 by the Sultan to the Societe Internationals pour le development de Tangier. A committee appointed under the authority of the Committee of Control will ensure economic equality in the working of the port. Both the actual plans and the port concession itself have been largely modified in accordance with British suggestions. The management and working of the port will be genuinely international and there can be no fear of unfair discrimination.

The Convention is concluded for a period of twelve years. It will continue, however, to remain in force indefinitely, unless and until the three contracting parties agree to revise it.

The statement explains that the three contracting parties will now approach the other signatories of the Act of Algeciras and invite them to adhere to the new Convention, and continues:—

An important section of the Convention is devoted to the complete neutralization of the Tangier zone. The construction of fortifications and all other preparations for war are categorically forbidden. The acceptence of the Convention by the other Signatory Powers of the Act of Algeciras will mean that Italy and the other signatories will share with France, Spain, and Great Britain both the administration of the zone and the maintenance of its neutrality.

ALEXANDRA GIRLS' INSTITUTION.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S MESSAGE.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, President of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Bombay, has received the following letter from the Private Secretary to Queen Alexandra:—

Marlborough House,
S. W. 1.
26th November, 1923.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by Queen Alexandra to thank you for your letter of the 31st October last, and for the Report and History of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution at Bombay, which you have so kindly sent to her.

Her Majesty hears with much interest that this Institution, which was founded by Mrs. Maneckjee Cursetjee upon the occasion of her marriage, and which is named after her, is to celebrate its Diamond Jubilee next month, and she trusts that the programme will be carried out with all possible success.

Queen Alexandra is greatly interested in the little history of the Instiution, and cordially congratulates the management upon the success they have achieved in promoting the important work of Female Education in India.

The sound training and instruction which Indian girls receive must be most valuable and beneficial to them in their after-walks in life, and Her Majesty trusts that the useful work of the Alexandra Girls' Institution will prosper and succeed.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
(Sd/-) HENRY STRIATFIELD.
Colonel,
Private Secretary to H. M. Queen
Alexandra.

A NEW RESCUE HOME FOR BOMBAY.

The following is an extract from a letter from His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson:—

"Commissioner Horskins explained to me fully the scheme for the erection of a suitable Rescue Home, a project which has my sincere approval, and which I trust will be carried to completion in the near future. Both Her Excellency and myself are very pleased to give our patronage to the scheme, and we should be glad to make a contribution of Rs. 1,000/- towards the amount realised.

Yours very faithfully,
(Signed) LESLIE WILSON.

LIST OF DONORS.

Chaturbhai Gordhandas & Co. Rs. 1,000; Leonard Rosenthal & Freres Rs. 1,000; Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 500; The Manager of Ralli Bros. Rs. 500; Killic Nixon & Co. Rs. 350; F. W. Cressuell Rs. 250; United States Steel Products Co., Rs. 300; E. Spinner & Co. Rs. 250; Ex-Mogul Line Rs. 50; T. E. Cunningham Rs. 50; Walds Rs. 100; Bennett & Coleman Rs. 100; W. A. Graham Rs. 100; Netherland Trading Society Rs. 100; S. Rose & Co. Rs. 100; H. T. Gorrey Rs. 100; J. A. Robertson Rs. 50; C. J. A. Wadia Rs. 50; W. E. P. Rs. 10; W. T. Watt Rs 20; One Friend Rs. 20; Thomas Cook & Sons Rs. 75.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE IN JAPAN.

According to the latest official reports from Japan the total number of houses destroyed in the recent earthquake was 695,400, and the number of killed 103,400. The area of the burnt quarter in Tokyo is no less than 13 square miles, or 44 per cent. of the city, and is nearly six times as large as the area burnt by the Great Fire of London in 1666. The sufferers are estimated to number 1,500,000, or 65 per cent. of the whole population. In Yokohama 80 per cent. of buildings were destroyed, and the number of sufferers is estimated at 350,000, or about 80 per cent. of the whole population.

LEE COMMISSION.

MADRAS ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Lee Commission heard to-day Engineers' evidence. The Chief Engineer, Madras, appeared in camera. The Madras Engineering Association suggested that administrative appointments of the service consisting of five Superintending Engineers and two Chief Engineers might form an All-India service under the control of the Secretary of State the rest of the present All-India Service appointments consisting of Executive Engineers, etc., might be on provincial basis under the control of the Government of India. The Association apprehends that due to local prejudice the control of the local Government would not be safe as was exemplified recently by discharge of 17 officers of the Madras Engineering Service. Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Iyer in his statement submitted on behalf of the Engineers recruited from the Engineering College, Madras to the All-India Service of Engineers has expressed different views. He considers that the All-India Service must be maintained as important means of evolving an united India. Ministers are still inexperienced in the art of administration and it is not correct that Ministers have no control over the services. Their control is no less than that of the Governor in the prereform days and yet a Governor was never heard of complaining of lack of authority to carry on the administration. He would remove the Secretary of State's control to the Government of India and would entirely stop future European recruitment to all the three branches, railway, irrigation and roads and buildings, as Indian Engineering Colleges are turning out equally good material; but if this is considered drastic he would increase Indian recruitment to 80 per cent and stop European recruitment entirely by 1929. On the other hand the Madras Engineering Association suggests that the European element be limited to ten per cent of the Engineering establishment. At the rate of one appointment every alternate year would bring down the European element to ten per cent in twenty years. The Engineering Association while opposing any distinction between Indians and European would agree to overseas allowance provided Indian officers also enjoy same privilege when going on leave to their native places. The division of the Provincial Service into superior and inferior is strongly resented as these terms are considered repugant. The Association represented by Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara favours a grant only of passage allowance to outside recruits provided similar privilege is also extended to Indians.

Both the Associations urge abolition of technical allowance to Europeans and oppose exchange compensation allowance. They would limit outside recruitment only to specialist posts and urge increase in pay and pensions of Indians engineers. The Madras Engineering Association considers that the idea of proportionate pension is conceived in rather an illiberal spirit. The Association supports the claim that house rent should not exceed ten per cent of the officer's salary. Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Aiyer's Association supports the right to commute full pension on the ground that pension is only deferred pay and every officer should as a matter of right be entitled to commute it fully if he chose to do so.

THE ORAL EXAMINATION.

The First batch of witnesses examined orally were three representatives of the Civil Engineers' Association namely Mr. C. T Mullings, Superintending Engineer, Mr. C. B. Connell, Executive Engineer and Mr. A. G. G. Barclay, Executive Engineer. They were heard in private. Mr. M. R. Khareghat, Chief Engineer, was also examined in camera. Witnesses examined in public were Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskar Aiyar, Executive Engineer who appeared on behalf of Indians in the Indian Service of Engineers and Messrs. K. N. Hebbar and N. Raghava Iyengar who spoke on behalf of the Provincial Engineering Service. Lord Lee remarked that the two Associations appeared to agree in essential points and that the opinion here seemed to be emphatically against the transfer of control to the Local Government. Mr. Bhaskara replied that the Indian officers were anxious to see that they did not come under political influence and would like to see some appellate authority set up to adjudicate their grievances, he added that Engineers would resent being put under Provincial Control when other services were under Central Control.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah asked whether he would object to the Provincial Governments' Control if other services were also brought under the same control. Mr. Bhaskara replied he would have no objection provided an independent tribunal with proper powers was instituted to hear services' grievances.

Lord Lee—you mean that such a tribunal say a Public Services Commission should not be within the pale of the Legislative bodies and that it should be independent of Government. You do not mean that it should consist of Public Works officer to hear your grievances (laughter).

The witness replied that he would be satisfied if the tribunal conducted its work in a judicial spirit as the Madras Engineering Association had quoted the cases of discharge of seventeen officers of their service.

Mr. Samarth asked whether it was suggested that if local Government considered it necessary due to financial stringency that the cadre should be reduced the officers discharged should be paid compensation for their career.

Mr. Hebbar replied that these men had been discharged while temporary men had been put in their place. This was an instance of injustice as there was some confusion about the matter.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah asked the witness whether it was not a fact that due to impost in the form of contribution to Central Government by Madras it had been found necessary to undertake economy in every possible direction and that as the report of the Madras Retrenchment Committee showed the axe was to be applied to all the departments and that therefore the Engineering Service was not exceptional in coming under the axe.

Mr. Hebbar agreed.

Sir Muhammed Habibullah further pointed out whether the seventeen posts complained of were not filled by permanent men from the lower ranks who have been placed in charge of sub-divisions temporarily.

Messrs. Hebbar and Raghava Iyengar said that was so and added that their complaint was that when these sub-divisions were retained Government should have absorbed them. If the sub-divisions were abolished retrenchment would have been genuine.

Replying to Mr. Basu Mr. Bhaskara made it emphatically clear that in his opinion the level of efficiency attained by Indians in the Engineering line was sufficiently high to dispense with future European recruitment. He emphasised that for thirty years to come the existing European element would remain in the service, in decreasing proportion of course, for extraordinary works they could engage specialists. He believed that for such works Indians would be willing to go out and get the necessary equipment.

Mr. Basu asked whether witness agreed that the Indians who got their training abroad were not better equipped.

Mr. Bhaskara agreed that their outlook was broader.

Mr. Basu thereupon asked whether witness would not hold out special attraction to men having outside training by giving them some technical allowance even the State when sending men out for study paid their expenses.

Mr. Bhaskara disagreed on principle. He believed that in actual practice knowledge obtained by such men in foreign countries did not benefit India where the conditions were different. They must pay the same salary for the same kind of work, irrespective of where an officer received the training.

RAO BAHADUR KALE'S STATEMENT

The following is a summary of the written statement submitted by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale on the behalf of the Deccan Sabha, Poona and the Satara District National Liberal League, to the Royal Commission on Public Services.

1. After emphasising the need for an atmosphere free from racial and communal considerations in considering the questions before the Commission, the statement refers to the recommendations of the Aitchison Commission of 1886 for the curtailment of the recruitment in England with a corresponding expansion of recruitment in India and points out that as we are now in a state of transition from British raj to Swaraj, the greater is the need of Indian recruitment and an early reduction in the cadre by abolition and amalgamation of various posts as suggested by the different retrenchment Committees and the reorganisation of the services in such a manner that their position will be in keeping with the spirit of the new political status of India. Their demand for the retention of the control by the Secretary of State and their claims for further safeguards from White Hall is thus shown to militate against the declared policy of His Majesty's Government. The memorandum submits that the bogey of the British character of administration need not be raised since it is not a question of average quality or character of two races and the pick of Indians do not fall below the requisite standard and that in a case where the British officer inspires fear the Indian officer inspires affection; besides the latter has an additional advantage of seeing the view point of his own people and knowing their customs and language.

2. The statement advocates that the venue of recruitment should henceforward be fixed in India. As regards the European element the statement points out that a certain amount of this element may be desireable in the security services but it is not essential. After pointing out that the spirit of the recommendations of the Aitchison Commission is not carried out but is wholly disregarded, it urges that the services should be divided into three groups; the first being confined to the Executive branch of the Civil Service, the Police service, and the services under the political and foreign departments. These should be styled Security or All-India services and should be recruited in India and England by means of Simultaneous competitive examinations. In group two will be included all other services both under the Indian and provincial Governments, recruitment for which should be made only in India for the normal recruitments of the country. There should be absolute equality in all matters between the two services. The second group should be called the Provincial services. The third group should consist of men who will have to be recruited for a time in a foreign country as experts on a contract basis. The control of these services should generally rest with the Government under which they serve but the details in matters of recruitment, control and other cognate things should be left to the Public Services Commission to be appointed by Government as contemplated in the Government of India Act.

LOOK TO INDIAN LEGISLATURES AND NOT WHITEHALL.

3. Turning to the experience of the Councils, the statement points out how the position of the services under the reformed constitution must change and how the services should learn to look to the good-will of the people and the legislatures for their security and not to White Hall. The statement points out the anomaly of the services in the transferred departments being responsible not to the Ministers under whom they work but to the Secretary of State and submits that as a logical conclusion to the introduction of responsible Government the control of the British Parliament through the Secretary of State must decrease with a corresponding increase of that of the Indian legislatures.

The statement suggests that the basic pay should be fixed with reference to the Indian market rates anr an adequate Overseas allowance should be given to the European recruit to cover his market value in Colonial and Consular services abroad. It is also pointed out that with the increase of the facilities of education to Indians a large number of foreign returned and duly qualified Indian students are in want of employment and seeing that there is no opening to Indian youths in Colonies and in other countries, there is a wider field for recruitment in India.

4 Lastly reference is made to the well-known poverty of India as testified by Mr. Rushbrook Williams in his official report in 1921 and it is pointed out that there is no possibility of raising money by further taxation for running the routine administration. It is shown that no case is made out for any further increase, that the rise in the cost of living has not materially affected the superior services, that such cost is gradually going down and that the financial embarrassment as an after-math of the war is not a feature peculiar to the Indian services.

5 The memorandum goes on to point out how the apprehensions of the services based on the assumptions that India's credit is sinking, herr currency is being debased and the Indian public is on the high road to discard its moral and material obligations are baseless and either are a worst condemnation of the Goversment of India exchange policy (which is in fact controlled by the service men themselves) or the assurances given time and again by the Government experts about the soundness of the Indian exchange policy down to the last utterance of the Hon. Finance Member to the Government of India in the beginning of December last at Bombay are hollow. At the time of fixing new rates of pay therefore it is urged there is no necessity to make provision for giving exchange compensation since if the gold value of a rupeee fall and if there be a loss, the loss is suffered by the Government along with the European officers and there is no reason why the country be required to find more money in addition to what it has already lost, owing to the fall. In conclusion it is pointed out that the withdrawal of the compensation allowance since December 1919 has been viewed with satisfaction and its restoration would be highly resented. Besides this allowance has been practically consolidated in to the increments recently given and any idea of restoring it is calculated to create a fresh burden.

6 As regards the increased rates of pay the question has to be looked at from the taxpayer's point of view, and viewed from this point the existing rates are already too liberal since increases have been given as recommended by the Majority report of the Public services Commission.

7 With regard to allowances it is pointed out in the statement that their number is legion, and it is stoutly maintained that they must remain votable. They are never considered a part of the salaries and many of them are altogether unnecessary. With regard to pensions, a super annury pension is suggested instead of an annuity of £1000 in the case of fresh recruits. The basis of pensions should be in rupees and a fixed rate of 1s. 4d. should be allowed for conversion in sterling. It is also suggested that the present concessions of commuting the pensions should not be extended in the present state of Indian finance.

8 With regard to house accommodation it is submitted that there is no real grievance. It is also pointed out that the services make an unnecessary fetish of their status and position and employ unnecessarily large staff of servants thus making them both costly and lazy and spoil the general market by making the position of Indian officers doing identical work but receiving less pay almost awkward and ridiculous.

BRITAIN RATIFIES LABOUR CONFERENCE CONVENTIONS.

The International Labour Office has been officially notified of the ratification by Great Britain of the draft conventions adopted at the Third International Labour Conference concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers and concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

(Continued from column 6.)

residence and tuition and should have a complete staff to teach the subjects mentioned above.

There should be an agricultural farm with a dairy attached to it.

Also a factory for carding spinning and weaving; a school for carpentry and smithy.

The institution should be worked on the old Gurukul system with an Acharya at its head.

The Acharya and his colleagues should have full control over the working and there should be the least possible interference from outsiders who have no intimate knowledge of the actual working of the Institution.

Teachers with families should be housed separately but all other inmates should live and board together.

The expenses of boarding and clothing should not fall on the Institution; that is to say, each inmate or community as a whole should produce his or its own food and manufacture his or its own clothing.

In the beginning the capital to be invested in getting the land and putting up buildings etc. and the money required for the salaries of the teachers should be provided by the public, but gradually the Institution should be in a position to pay its own way provided the teachers are self-sacrificing and the agricultural branches (dairy and garden cultivation) and the weaving factory are run on sound business principles. The proximity of a town will give great facilities for the speedy disposal of the products.

One institution started on this model will show how far the experiment will be successful and pave the way for similar work in different places.

Those who are interested in the above scheme are requested to communicate with the Manager, Sadhakashram Andheri, B. B and C. I. Ry. The experience gained by the Ashrama will be placed at the disposal of the persons who are anxious to devote their time, energy or wealth towards the fulfilment of such schemes.

ORGANISING THE VILLAGES.

SCHEME FOR TRAINING WORKERS.

The following scheme has been prepared Mr. K. G. Deshpande of Sadhakashram, Andheri:—

It is now being steadily impressed upon the public conscience that no scheme of national reconstruction is complete which does not take account of the rural population which forms eighty per cent. of the whole nation and that therefore, the greater part of the national energy must be focussed into the villages. The political, economical and social problems which now confront us with their complex difficulties will find an easy solution the moment our efforts are directed towards bringing about a reorganisation of the numerous village communities. Overcrowding of cities, bringing in their train the problems of labour and poverty, insanitation and unhealthy life, social inequalities and moral turpitude, antagonism of capital and labour, will gradually disappear and the community being more self-reliant and self-sufficing will be in a position to solve the great national problems of 'Swadharm' and 'Swarajya.'

The loose disintegrating village communities as seen to-day are the result of the past separatistic and disorganizing forces which have allowed foreigners to exploit our country without offering even the semblance of resistance and we have become helpless victims to any enterprising community which has intelligence and energy enough to prey upon us. Thus gradually the English, the Germans and lastly the Japanese are deriving full benefit of our impotent national existence. And there is no wonder in it, for we have not yet realised the full sifinificance of the situation and therefore must pay the penalty of apathy and ignorance.

The cohesive power of national unity which alone will save us from the impending danger of total extinction must come of a powerful resolve on the part of individual members of what is known as educated classes to bodily implant themselves into villages and to become so many foci of national forces.

The village organisation gives great scope for the talents of a nation-builder. All important national problems have their roots in the villages. The whole range of problems from the starting of an elementary school to the establishing of an autonomous village Panchayat, gives splendid opportunity for the organizing faculties of a trained and ardent patriot. Therefore the real constructive work of nation-building should be in villages and by developing these centres of work and co-ordinating the whole work done in them, we can achieve the greatest possible results in the shortest possible time.

THE MAIN PROBLEMS.

The main problems to be tackled in a village may be enumerated as follows:—

(1) To form a body of villagers willing and anxious to improve their condition.

(2) To get such a body of workers to start a village school (the worker himself offering to be a school master in the beginning.)

(3) To gradually introduce spinning, weaving and agriculture in the school.

(4) Also to train village boys in practical carpentry.

(5) To introduce principles of sanitation by practical means and to give medical relief.

(6) To make better use of manures and to improve agriculture generally.

(7) To get better prices for their agricultural produce and to supply their wants at cheaper rates by organizing co-operative societies; and to start such home industries as can be profitably introduced into the village; in fact to make the village an efficient centre of production and distribution.

(8) To establish a village council, a library and a reading-room so as to establish connection with the outer world.

(9) To train the villagers to settle their differences amongst themselves with the help of co-operative associations and the village-council or "Panchayat."

(10) To get the village to establish such public institutions as will foster their material, moral and spiritual growth.

A worker with this ideal before him must himself get trained in these various branches of social, economical and political work; and the nation must have institutions where such training is regularly and systematically imparted.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

We must now consider the course of instruction which should be adopted to give the requisite training to fit a man of ordinary intelligence and education for carrying out the kind of work outlined above. It may be mentioned at the outset that no cut and dry scheme will serve the purpose as the problem is new and in an experimental stage. The aim will be to give a rough outline of the subjects to be taught and the methods to be followed to get the students into close touch with living problems. Thus theoretical instruction will be thoroughly blended with practical work from the very commencement, and only such subjects will be taught as are essential for efficiently carrying out the duties the student will have to undertake in the course of his future work.

Bearing these broad principles in mind the following course is suggested for adoption:—

(1) Physical:—
(Exercises in muscle training, Drill simple and with lathi. Sufficient knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology. Practical instructions in bone setting and treatment of strains etc.

(2) Intellectual:—
(2) General knowledge of Science and History with special reference to Indian problems (social, economic, industrial and political).

(3) Professional:—
(A) General—
(a) Singing of devotional and national songs. (b) Medical science-treatment of ordinary ailments with special reference to Indian drugs. (c) Practical carpentry. (d) Carding, spinning and weaving. (e) Agriculture.

(B) Special:—
(A) Agriculture, or; (B) Weaving, or; (C) Carpentry, or; (D) Smithy.

N. B. The object of imparting special training is to enable a student to maintain himself and his family in a village without being forced to depend on the charity of the village.

A student will have to learn all the general professional subjects and specialize himself in one of the four special courses.

(4) Spiritual:—
Study of 'Geeta' and Upanishads. General idea of Indian philosophy and comparative study of religions. Spiritual development by Yogic practices.

After going through this course which will extend over two years the student will have to spend one year in observing the workings of various organizations which have their connections with villages such as:—

(a) Co-operative societies;
(b) The village revenue system;
(a) Co-operative societies; (b) The village traders both in buying and selling; (d) Propaganda of missionary bodies; (e) Study of different village institutions; (f) Working of any other Political or Social association; (g) Generally to study the working of such institutions as are at present trying to improve the lot of villages.

WORKING DETAILS.

The question is: where such education should be imparted and what kind of locality it should be.

An institution aiming to train candidates for village service in the manner indicated above should have about 100 acres of land with irrigation facilities and situated in a healthy locality.

It should not be far from a town with a number of villages within easy access.

The institution should provide room for

(Continued in column 5.)

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For one thing the tradition of the Indian National Congress of the pre-Gandhian days is meticulously continued by the Indian Liberal Federation that met at Poona last week. The constitutionalists, the loyalists, the evolutionists etc, put their heads together, religiously avoided all controversies, and emphatically expressed their determination to improve their organisation and carry on an effective propaganda here and in England. In effect it means that prayers should be sent forth and appeals made to the assumed good-will of the Englishmen towards the aspirations of the Indians, and that subsequently we must patiently await the result with bated breath and folded hands. This course is sure to satisfy the Anglo-Indian Press and the bureaucracy, who will, as a reward, dub them as the chosen of India, the saviours of India and with such other mellifluous phrases. From the time of the inception of the Congress this self-complacent reliance on the Britisher's sense of honour and justice is observable but with what result I need not dilate here. Our present position of economic subordination and political dependence with all the concomitant oppressive laws, certifications, salt taxes, etc., are enough to convince us that mere verbiage, however polished in style and meretricious in form, will not avail us to stamp out the Imperial bogey that so tenaciously clings to the heaven-born service. History does not furnish us with any illustration of a nation or a people that obtained representative Government as a gift or through a charter without struggle or without enormous sacrifice. From the Magna Charta onwards every stage in the growth of the British Parliament is marked by herculean effort. Englishmen have had often to wade through blood before they could achieve their purpose. While such is the process of evolution of an independent people, what should be ours that have got accustomed to a foreign imperial domination characterised by exploitation and political servitude? While past experience proves to the hilt the utter inutility of treading in the beaten track of abject appeals and inglorious prayers, let me examine a few points in this year's Convention.

The one effective suggestion made in the course of the ponderous speech of the president Dr. Sapru, was that as a retaliation against the Kenya insult, the South African coal should be heavily taxed and that freight facilities should be granted to Indian coal. This has remained a wish honoured by mere expression, for no more talk there seems to have been about them subsequently in the Convention. Are the Moderate representatives in the Assembly charged with a mandate to get the tax on South African coal raised or to obtain concessions to the Indian coal? This at least would have indicated earnestness and business. Again, Mr. Shastriar came down to Poona in all fury; the courtesy of the Under Secretary, the fuliginous White Paper, the Kenya decision had all roused his ire which he had resolved to give vent to by having a resolution passed in the Convention that the forthcoming Imperial Exhibition should be boycotted. To his credit, it must be admitted, that he championed this boycott from the very beginning of the publication of the Kenya decision. Lo, what happens! The Subject Committee passed the boycott resolution by a majority; but alas, there were the great 'employed and the unemployed,' in the pregnant words of Moulana Mahomed Ali, who would not pollute their constitutional skins by associating, in any manner, with such a revolutionary proposition! Who knows the dissenters may have been threatened withdrawal. To alienate the sympathies of such stalwart supporters of India's liberty would be gross sacrilege. Politics in modern parlance is diplomacy—from beginning to end and principle is a convenient hand-maid used only as occasion arises. So Mr. Shastriar placed solidarity above a split, and refrained from placing the boycott resolution before the delegates in the open sessions, to maintain the prestige of the Convention and not to break up its ranks. Probably this is a fore-taste of his closing up the present political parties; of his effacing the Moderate and the Liberal, the extreme and the mean from the political horizon to capture Dominion Government. His temporary isolation at Bangalore charged him with the fervour of an injured and insulted patriot and the anguish of an unrepresented subject, and lifted him to the heights of Dominion Status, but his confabulators at Poona have brought him back to the mundane level of practical politics and sane mentality. The third point on which I wish to dwell is the appointment of a propaganda committee to strengthen the ranks of the Liberals by enlisting fresh recruits, and to broad-cast the principles they stand for, their stake in the country, and their confidence in slow and gradual but anyhow constitutional evolution. Even there what is the exact mandate of the Convention? What are their minimum and maximum demands, what are their means of obtaining them, and if the British Government thwarts their attempts what are the sacrifices that they are ready to make? The period of mere lecturing is gone; at present a public servant is measured by his deeds and not by his words; actual sacrifices in money, position, comfort, etc., count more than any gubernatorial office, or honour or title. Finally in the report of the Convention published in the last Sunday edition of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' I read that a resolution was proposed urging the use of Swadeshi articles by the people of the country. No doubt the resolution may have been passed unanimously, or who knows by a majority after some slight wrangling. But I ask in all humility how this pious desire is to be given effect to? Does the resolution include in its scope the foreign clothed conventionalists or is it only meant for the middle classes and the unelevated masses? Dressed in foreign cloth in up-to-date western style it is bad grace to table such a resolution without the prompters taking a vow then and there not to use, in future, as far as possible at least, foreign articles. This would surely have had a great moral effect and contributed in a large measure to the achievement of the desired end. Anyway will the members of the propaganda Committee, in the course of their forthcoming addresses harp on the Swadeshi string first setting themselves in the proper tune? Let us see how many of the conventionalists will report on their having discarded or stopped supplementing their existing foreign stock. Swadeshi is an economic necessity that was felt so far back as the 'Partition of Bengal'; the spirit of Swadeshi must be cherished in our inmost hearts; mere paper lucubrations serve neither man nor country. Thus then the Liberal Convention met in large numbers, deliberated at great length, decided momentously and scattered peacefully and contentedly.—Yours etc.

K. S. KRISHNA IYER.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

WHO WILL LEAD THE BOMBAY COUNCIL ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was much pleased to read Mr. Phadnis' letter published in your issue of the 29th ultimo, (Dak Edition). Before proceeding I must thank him for giving me an opportunity of being more clear on the subject. In his letter in question, Mr. Phadnis has tried to impress upon your readers that Sjt. Jayakar, in spite of his "possessing some good qualities" and being "eminently fitted in virtue of them," in spite of his being "a scholar," and his possessing "winning manners", "sterling patriotism" and "broad culture," lacks in that sort of "strength of will" without which one cannot be considered to be fit for leadership "and notably the leadership of the Swarajists." This reminds me of an exactly similar incident which took place early last year, when some of my No-change friends doubted a leader's capacity in Deshbandhu Das who had till then led Bengal in the N. C. O. movement. Mr. Phadnis' letter in question is as silly as was the conjecture of my No-Change friends,—perhaps more, when he is trying to compare Bharat Bhushan Pandit Malaviyaji's position in the Central Legislature with that of Sjt. Jayakar in the local Council. The great difference between these great men is evident. Panditji, I dare say, is not a Swarajist so far as the wrecking programme is concerned. He is a constitutionalist—pure and simple—waiting "to use the Councils to the best advantages of the country." This is a quotation from a private letter addressed to me under his own signature by the Panditji. It proves that although the U. P. Swarajists have lent their support to the Panditji, *he is not a Swarajist.* The same is not the case with Sjt. Jayakar. He is a declared member of the Bombay branch of the Swaraj Party and is as loyal to the Swaraj Party's programme as the staunchest Swarajist. Although Sjt. Jaykar has neither written any book as yet nor has he entered the political field as the leader of any particular party, none—save probably Mr. Phadnis alone—can doubt his steadiness, his strong will, his accessibility, his sound judgment, his unswerving love for duay and his clear head. Mr. Phadnis, too, admits that "he is a great orator and a man of great sacrifice." If the above qualifications are not sufficient to entitle one to leadership in a Provincial Council, I do not know whether the Swarajists of Bombay will be able to select a leader from amongst them at all. Every human being is full of drawbacks; and Mr. Phadnis cannot expec tSjt. Jayakar to be an exception to it. It rests with the Swarajist Councillors to select their leader; but if those who are pledged Swarajists have any liberty of suggesting the name of the best and most fitted with those qualities which a leader should possess, I, as one of them, once more put before them the worthy name of Sjt. M R. Jayakar. May I hope that Messrs J K Mehta and Bhopatkar will excuse me for my requesting the Bombay n: L.C.'s to ponder over my proposals in spite of Mr Phadnis' suggesting their names?—Yours, etc.

A SWARAJIST OF BARODA.

January 1.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES INSURANCE IN AUSTRIA.

A Bill for the insurance of salaried employees in Austria has recently been submitted for examination to the Chambers of Trade and of Labour and other organizations concerned. When their criticisms have been received the final text will be laid before the National Council according to reports received by the International Labour Office.

This Bill marks an important stage in the history of social insurance in Austria. For the first time an attempt has been made to introduce uniform regulations for all branches of insurance for a large group of wage earners. Whereas hitherto the health insurance of salaried employees has been subject to the general Insurance Act and their invalidity and old age pensions to the Pension Insurance Act, under the new Bill all these branches of insurance will in future be regulated by a single Act in so far as salaried employees are concerned. It will thus be possible to consider the special interests of intellectual workers in regard to social insurance. In addition, the Bill represents very great progress in regard to old age and invalidity insurance regulations. The old Pension Insurance Act of 1906 and the amending Acts of 1914 and 1920 were extremely difficult for the layman to understand and with the introduction of further amending Acts almost complete confusion, if not chaos, prevailed. Some attempt to introduce order was urgently required, and this is also achieved by the new Bill.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR QUESTION IN DENMARK.

With a view to settling the conflict which existed between the Danish land-owners and agricultural workers on the subject of the importation of Polish workers the Danish Government appointed a commission of inquiry. The Danish federation of land workers had protested against a scheme for introducing 5,000 workers or Polish nationality for employment in agricultural undertakings, and had declared that the necessary labour for these undertakings could be found in the country. The commission of inquiry requested the land-owners to indicate the precise number of workers which they needed, and, on the other hand, asked the land workers' federation to indicate Danish workers qualified for the work in question. As a result of negotiations the offers of employment were reduced to about 1,000 and were met by the nominations made by the federation among its members. The importation of foreign agricultural labour into Denmark appears accordingly to be eliminated for the year 1923 according to information received by the International Labour Office.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The following general statement of the Tilak Swaraj Fund has been submitted by Mr. C. H. Sopariwala, Hon. Auditor, A. I. C. C., of 110, Medows Street, Bombay, to the General Secretaries of the All-India Congress Committee:—

Dear Sirs,

1. I have the honour to submit my third inspection report of the accounts of the Provincial Congress Committee's Report of the Tilak Swaraj Fund from 1st October, 1922, to the 30th September, 1923.

2. During the year under report all the Provincial centres were visited by me except Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Kerala and Karnatak owing to stoppage in Railway communications. There was no time for me to visit Assam. Burma was visited by me for the first time.

3. Accounts of the Tilak Swaraj Fund from Kerala and Assam have not been received for incorporation in the present report. Karnatak has only sent a statement of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

4. As mentioned in my last report, except Bombay, Gujarat, the Punjab, Burma and Tamil Nadu, the balances in the hands of other provinces are very poor and during the year under report it seems that no attempts have and could be made to collect the promised contributions or raise fresh subscriptions and donations and Provincial quota to the All-India Congress is consequently a very poor one. Burma has, however, paid Rs. 51,480-7-6 to the All-India Congress Committee for earmarked purposes.

5. The Tilak Swaraj Fund consists of two different divisions:—

(1) *The General Fund* amounting to Rs. 70,88,498-11-5½ comprises the amounts subscribed by various donors without earmarking or indicating any specific objects on which it is to be spent. Provincial Congress Committees have full discretion for spending out of this fund as much money as they think proper for general propaganda and other constructive work of the Congress. Much progress seems to have been done in organising, stabilising and systematically carrying out such constructive work.

(a) The Khaddar Department is placed under the management of a Central Committee under Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. Substantial sums have been expended on famine and flood relief and work among depressed classes.

(b) Annexture 1 to the present report shows at a glance the collections and disbursements of the Tilak Swaraj Fund from 1921 to 1923. In all Rs. 32,84,845-2-8 were expended for propaganda work, Rs. 27,00,540-15-9 devoted on Khaddar and Rs. 5,76,692-13-11 spent for National education. Establishment charges are within reasonable limits.

(c) The other annexures show the financial condition of the Tilak Swaraj Fund in the hands of the various Provincial Congress Committees.

(2) *Specific Grants*, Rs. 53,88,583-14-6. All contributions and donations made for specific or earmarked objects are included under this head. No general information as to their financial condition and progress could be given in the present report. A substantial portion of these grants was given for National education, Khaddar, etc., and I am informed that the management issue reports from time to time.

6. As the Congress is now free from internal inconveniences every hope is entertained that the Provincial Congress Committees will realise the necessity of exerting and devoting their full time in collecting and realising promised contributions and donations for the past years and raising fresh subscriptions and contributions for the better carrying out of the constructive programme of the Congress which makes heavy demands for funds.

ANNEXIURE.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

The general statement showing collections of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and special grants (earmarked) and disbursements made out of general collections by Provincial Congress Committees for propaganda, establishment volunteers, famine, depressed classes, etc., and for Khaddar and National education inclusive of amounts paid over to districts for the years 1921 to 1923.

RECEIPTS.

Tilak Swaraj Fund.	1921	1922	1923	Total.
1. General collections Annexure No. I	64,31,779 15 10	3,92,430 2 6 1/2	2,64,288 9 1	70,88,498 11 5 1/2
2. Specific (ear-marked) donations or grants Annexure No. II	37,32,230-2 10 1/2	9,45,552 1 4 1/2	7,10,801 10 3	53,88,583 14 6
	1,01,64,010 2 8 1/2	13,37,982 3 11	9,75,090 3 4	12,477,082 9 11 1/2
ADD				
3. Miscellaneous receipts interest, other funds famine, flood, Provincial membership, delegation, affiliation, etc. for 1921-1923				5,42,332 5 7 1/2
				1,30,19,415 15 7

Disbursements out of General collections from item Nos. I and III.

4. Amounts disbursed for propaganda, establishments, volunteers, famine, floods, picketing etc., paid to Dist. Annexure No. III ..	21,22,255 11 11 1/2	6,47,785 7 10 1/2	5,14,803 14 10	32,84,845 2 8
5. Khaddar Annexure No. IV ..	6,05,667 5 3	4,86,227 13 2	16,08,645 13 4	27,00,540 15 9
6. National Education No. V. ..	1,86,289 4 5	1,42,680 15 1	2,47,722 10 5	5,76,692 13 11
Grand Total Rs.	29,14,212 5 7 1/2	12,76,694 4 1 1/2	23,71,172 6 7	65,62,079 0 4

(Sd. C. H. SOPARIWALLA,
Hon. Auditor, A. I. C. C.

110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 22nd Dec 1923.

LIBERALS AND STUDENTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow the following humble suggestions to the Liberal Party to pass through your esteemed columns.

The recent defeat of the Liberals at the polls has been much talked off in the country. The deliberations at Poona clearly indicate a depression in the Liberal camp. But I can little understand why depression should overshadow the Liberals for their defeat.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole M. C. E. has frankly admitted in his recent speech at Poona as the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the sixth National Liberal Federation of India that there is a great need for vigorous party organisation and propaganda. He, has also declared that the successes of the Swarajists are due to the net work of organisation that they have all over the country-side in the shape of District and Taluka Committees.

To my mind in organising these District and Taluka Committees, N. C. O. students played no mean part. It is to their credit that there is political consciousness even in remote villages to-day.

Now the Liberals, being free from the Council turmoils, have ample time to take up this work of organisation.

Talented men like Dr. Paranjpye, Sir Chimanlal, Sir Surendranath, Mr. Chintamani and others will not fail to convince the masses about the Liberal principles and policies. This is the golden opportunity to get the masses to their side and carry them along the Liberal lines. This defeat, really, is a blessing in disguise.

For the successful issue of this organisation they can appeal to the College students to give a month out of their three months' vacation for this national cause. Moreover students will also be benefitted by this work. They will come in contact with the Indian masses, study their needs and will develop their organising capacities. Four years back Sir Chimanlal appealed to the College students to join the I.D.F. and some of the students joined it. He can, now appeal to them to join in this organising work and I am confident that he will get a good number.—Yours etc.

CHHOTUBHAI BHIKHABAI DESAI.

Gulastan,
January 3.

Owing to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson having to proceed to Delhi to meet the Vicoroy, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Ismail College at Andheri has had to be unavoidably postponed to some time in the last week of February.—A. P.

THE CONGRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you publish the following letter of mine in your columns.

The 'Times of India' and other Anglo-Indian papers started solely for the welfare of India lose not a single opportunity of finding out some wrong in every matter pertaining to the Congress. Even the Presidential Address of Maulana Mahomed Ali is nothing but a fight of words to the ever-ready reminder of our welfare, the 'Times of India.' The "Times of India" in its leaderette of 29th ultimo getting nothing to criticize upon the address of the President, thought it inconsistent with their policy to let it go as 'appreciated' by them. So it began its criticism with a preface that it was a long speech and thinking every moment deliberately to lower-down and misrepresent the Indian Nation as a whole wrote that 'The verbosity of Mr. Mahomed Ali is really typical of the Congress and its works, for the Congress increasingly relies on the efficacy of words and pacts and compromises none of which deserves to be considered in actual relation to the practical needs of India! Will the "Times of India" reply honestly whether this remark is really applicable to the Congress or to the Liberal Federation? The more so for the address of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The Nation has been with the Congress or rather the Congress is with the Nation, 66 crores of Indian eyes are to-day arrested at Cocanada, the present seat of the Parliament. Nobody is at leisure to hear and read the verbosity of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru how well-decorated and gorgeous it may be. The nation wants the cure of the disease and not frequent reminders of the disease. To me the speech of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appears nothing but the cry of a depressed man, unable to find his way out and wandering in the old vicious circle of 'constitutionalism.'

Bye the bye I would like to refer to one nice and interesting incident that occurred at the Session of the Federation. This would show their 'rationalism.' A resolution regarding the Boycott of the British Empire Exhibition in spite of repeated opposition of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was brought in the Subjects Committee and also favoured by Mr. Sastri, after wordy-war in the words of "Times of India" and contested debate the resolution was passed. When the resolution was brought before the open Session of the Federation Mr. Sastri came down from his high 'pedestral' and made an oration that the resolution should be withdrawn, as it would cause a 'split.' I don't understand what to call a compromise, pact fight of words and such other coined expressions of the "Times of India" Dictionary. I on behalf of others also request the "Times of India" to publish a dictionary of its own to enlighten its readers as to the method of reading its verbosity.—Yours etc.

RAMANLAL MEHTA.

Gulistan,
Ahmedabad, January 3.

"L.L.G." ON THE NEW OUTLOOK.

NO SHALLOW CLEVERNESS AGAINST LABOUR.

The electorate definitely and decisively turned down the idea of Coalition between parties in the 1922 election, writes Mr. Lloyd George in an article in to-day's "Daily Chronicle."

Coalition was never popular. It was purely a disagreeable necessity born of exceptional conditions, and the experiment cannot be renewed either on the Right or on the Left.

The Carlton Club, he said, had made co-operation between Liberals and Tories impossible. As Lord Balfour said in describing the decision of the Carlton meeting: "There are certain things gentlemen don't do."

That utterance, the most scathing ever used about the conduct of a party, had its logical corollary. An understanding with such a party was not practical politics. There was no Liberal of any standing who would rely upon it.

FAIR PLAY FOR LABOUR.

Mr. Lloyd George states that unless the spirit of the Constitution is to be violated, a Labour Government is inevitable.

For the Conservatives to remain in office after the verdict of the electorate was a defiance

"If they have not the decency to recognise that they are not wanted," he says, "the new Parliament will make short work of them. One party or other, or both, must surely move a vote of 'No confidence' in such a Government, and whoever moves it all those who are returned to oppose the present Administration are in duty bound to vote for that motion"

Any attempt to strain the Constitution against any party would undermine confidence in the working of the British Constitution. Snobbery was no part of the British Constitution.

"The Labour Party," he proceeds, "are entitled to fair play from the Constitution which they are expected to obey. Any attempt at a shallow cleverness to 'do Labour out of its chance' would provoke a resentment which would astonish its perpetrators. It would inflict irretrievable hurt on a Constitution whose success has depended on the confidence it has always inspired in all classes in its stern and undeviating impartiality.

FRAUD ON THE CONSTITUTION.

"To deprive them of their chance would be a fraud on the Constitution. The Carlton Club must have the courage to look its own handiwork in the face.

"As I have already pointed out, there is no question of Coalition between Liberals and Conservatives, or Liberals and Labour. Whichever Party takes power, it must accept the whole of the burden, place its own remedies before the country, and the other parties must accept their responsibilities as far as criticism or opposition may be concerned, and they must all face the consequences of their own action."—"Daily News."

THANA'S WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed a pity that such a responsible body as Thana Municipality, which is supposed to be the custodian of the health of the town, should not realize the danger consequent upon inadequate supply of water made to Ward No. 1 to speak nothing of the hardship experienced by the people of that Ward in getting their water supply which is usually made at such awkward hours as from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. when people are supposed take their hard-earned rest, with such an extremely low pressure that residents of first floor are often required to fetch their supply from a ground floor tap much to the inconvenience of residents of that floor. In spite of representations made, no relief is forthcoming. From inquiries made it transpires that Ward No. 1 has about 169 pipe connections against about 173 of all other Wards put together viz, No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and those very Wards get their supply almost throughout 24 hours. This is certainly a scandalous state of things and reflects sadly on the administrative qualities of the present Municipal body. It also annoys one to find the Wadia Mills supplied with Water on moderate terms, but the Councillors cannot see their way to meet the dire wants of the residents, for, it is understood that a certain Councillor put forth a proposal to have the necessary arrangements made to remedy the scarcity of water in Ward No. 1 at a cost of Rs. 16,000 payable out of water revenue, but it was thrown out, and a Committee was appointed to go through the question. God alone knows when the Committee's report may see the light of the day, but the hardship is not likely to be removed for a long time. It is high time that people of that ward united and moved higher authorities to have their grievances redressed. Thana is surrounded by a long chain of hills and if an adventurous Councillor steered out one fine morning in company of an Engineer he might be able to suggest a scheme to have an artificial lake with the help of the natural walls of the hills much to his eternal reputation and lasting benefits of all townsmen, as has been done by the G. I. P. Railway with the help of the Parsik and its neighbouring hills.—Yours etc.

S. V. JAYAKAR.

Lower Chendni, Thana,
January 4.

MIGRATION IN PORTUGAL.

The General Emigration Department of Portugal has recently communicated to the International Labour Office figures concerning emigration and repatriation in 1922 by the ports of Lisbon and Oporto.

In 1922 the number of emigrants travelling third-class who passed through the above ports was 17,923 (including 3,994 women), as compared with 17,915 in 1921. During the same year 13,147 returned emigrants (including 3,128 women) landed in these ports, as compared with 20,232 in 1921.

Most of the emigrants were on their way to Brazil, and others to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, the United States and certain European countries. Among the emigrants there were 6,258 unskilled workers and 2,149 artisans.

NON-COOPERATION AND BANKING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be very interesting with present events to know for certain if Swarajists i.e., Non-co-operators have any confidence in themselves or in each other? To prove this may I ask a very simple question? In what place or Bank do Messrs. Gandhi, Das, Nehru, Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, and the masses in India lodge and bank their money. Is it in a place or Bank controlled by Indians or Europeans or in any British Government Bank?

If they do so in banks controlled by Indians it shows that Non-co-operators have confidence in themselves, in each other, and in their policies and are sure of success. If they do so in the latter it shows that they have no such confidence or expectations of success. Personally I do not think an Indian has any confidence in his own and would always rather trust a Britisher in every respect or an Indian of strict and sound British ideals. Let Messrs. Gandhi, Das, Nehru, Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, and other leaders of Non-co-operation prove to the British Government in a very simple and businesslike way that they and their followers have the support, the confidence, and the approval of the masses in India (both rich and poor, literate and illiterate) by establishing a Bank in India to be called the Gandhi, or Das, or Nehru, or Shaukat Ali, or Mahomed Ali, or the Swaraj Non-Co-Operating Bank, and ask all the Swaraj Non-co-operators to transfer their banking accounts to the said Bank and in future to deposit all their monies in the said Bank.

If the response to the above request is good and proves a success then it may be taken for granted that Swaraj Non-co-operation has appealed and is going to be a success, otherwise....., I will leave it to your readers to form their own opinion regarding the matter and answer the question.

Will the Non-co-operators undertake and produce this very simple but very convincing proof? I very much doubt it?

Swaraj we all want and would very much like to have, but I think we all prefer and want Swaraj with the British Government, so co-operation is very essential, otherwise we shall have no Swaraj of any kind, but will merely be retarding and delaying India's progress and good which may eventually lead to greater poverty and misery than that being already experienced.

It is all right for those Non-co-operators who have long purses or live on the fat of the land, but what of the great masses in India? Does any one of them want Swaraj or Non-co-operation as the Non-co-operators want it or do they want peace and tranquillity as they had it before and would have ten times more of it now by co-operating heartily and sincerely with the British Government to attain it?—Yours, etc.

J. M. S.

Lucknow, Jan. 4.

Girdharibavo, the notorious outlaw of the Padra Taluka who, when pursued by the Police Commissioner of Baroda, had made his escape and had been roaming in the limits of the Savli Taluka in the disguise of a Thakore, has been arrested by the people of Bhamaria with two fire-arms and 150 cartridges. He has been sent to Godhra.—A. P.

PETROL PUMPS

EVERY GARAGE REQUIRES A

Rapi—Dayton PETROL PUMP

AGENTS:—

John Fleming Co. Ld.

BASTION RD. BOMBAY.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"

Complete course by V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY. Price Rs. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 6d. Published in simple English. Mr Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District. "I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office :—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTE WELL :—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuations of this Company :—
Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to :—

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.

Local Secretaries 79, Medows Street, Bombay.

P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary, Head Office, CALCUTTA.

GRATIS & POST FREE!
"The Art of Perfumery and How to Make Various Kinds of Scented Hair Oils and Spirit Perfumes" Booklet will be sent post free to any body on application. Please mention this paper and write clearly.
S. PAUL & Co., PERFUMERS,
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES

These are extra ordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9.

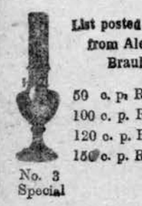
Radium dial Rs. 10. 5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16.

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8. Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.
N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.
Other Varieties Apply for Catalogue.
THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.
14 (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

PREMIUM BONDS.
ALEX. BRAULT
(Established at Calcutta since 1886.)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
NEW FRENCH LOANS
"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1923"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
BOOKLET: Posted free on application

TITO-LANDI LAMPS



List posted free from Alex. Brault.

50 c. p. Rs. 32
100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
150 c. p. Rs. 38

No. 3 Special

No. 2 Lamp

"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves.
Stove No. 1 Rs. 28
Plate Rs. 12-8
Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens. Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

No, 14 arc shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 3! Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 37-8

Wonderful Foretelling

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineations costs Re. 1 only; 3 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1923:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

DON'T ENDURE

Let ZAM-BUK Soothe & Cure.

ACTUAL skin disease which begins with just noticeable irritation, unpleasant itching, or unsightly patches is too serious to experiment upon with crude fatty ointments. Such treatment may easily aggravate any minor eruption or soreness into a serious ulcer or an attack of *fiery eczema, itch, or poisoned sores.*

When any itching or soreness suggests that you have contracted skin disease, treat it from the first with Zam-Buk, the *real* skin-cure.

Don't Experiment with Fatty Salves & "Dressings"

which are always liable to do your skin more harm than good. Zam-Buk contains no animal fat, but only the purest and most curative herbal extracts which Nature herself provides for the healing and regeneration of the human skin.

These refined herbal extracts are readily absorbed by the tiny pores and they extend their germicidal curative action far below the surface, soothing and purifying the whole tissue, quickly uprooting the most deep-seated disease.

Zam-Buk, which is essentially *a real curative skin medicine*, has proved successful in thousands of cases of eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, Dhobies' itch, ulcers, abscesses, heat sores, poisoned wounds, sore feet, piles, cuts, burns, scalds, etc. Zam-Buk which is

FREE FROM ALL ANIMAL FATS

is obtainable of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, at Re. 1 per box, or Rs. 2-4 (large family size). By post from agents. Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay: I. Z. 425

Zam-Buk
The Real Herbal SKIN MEDICINE

INFLUENZA,
Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
Letter No. of the firm 28944

I have great pleasure in recommending Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Brothers' treatment for Diabetes.

My mother was suffering much from this disease but after their treatment she is perfectly cured.

They may make use of this certificate to make the public know through the newspapers.

6-8-17

(Miss.) A. SOLOMON,
Patna.

Address:— K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros.
Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(11)

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The period of the growth of the British power in India has also been the period of the growth of a feeling of mutual suspicion and mistrust between Hindus and Mussalmans, which in some cases has unfortunately culminated into active antagonism. Into the causes of this sad phenomenon I do not propose to enter here at any great length, except for one fruitful cause viz., insidious propaganda on the part of our rulers. Hindus and Mussalmans were respectively told by their conquerors that the two were enemies, their interests clashed at every step, their faiths differed so fundamentally that it was impossible for the two to make common cause. Every attempt on our part to eradicate this sense of mutual suspicion from our minds has been met with ridicule from our opponents, and some have gone so far as to state unblushingly that an alliance between the two great communities could be nothing but unholy.

Statements like these iterated and reiterated from histories, platforms and official publications over the space of three or four generations, by the tremendous force which repetition is capable of generating, came to be regarded as facts by us. Much of the present disunion among Hindus and Mussalmans is purely psychological, in the sense that it is an attitude of mind entirely unsupported by any solid substratum of fact, for even to a superficial observer it would be amply clear that Hindus and Mussalmans have more things in common between themselves than otherwise. A common culture—I venture to say that our culture is neither Hindu nor Islamic but Indian in the sense that the imperceptible blending of the two through long association has produced a culture more or less peculiar to India as a whole—long association and common tradition, which have well-nigh succeeded in smoothening away differences that once might have existed, and common interest, are some of the attributes of common nationality which we possess in an abundant degree. Our conquerors, however, dug up old differences and invented new ones; and anticipating Cane told us in and out of season "you are disunited. Every day in every way you are getting more and more disunited"; and the spell has worked marvellously. When the struggle for political regeneration was begun by the veterans of the Congress, the Mussalmans stood sullenly aloof; and it took nearly a generation to convince our Mussalman brethren that Congress was far from being an anti-Mussalmans body. The rapproachement was brought about by the sturdy patriotism, clear-sightedness and sound common sense of men like Tyabji, Mazhar-ul-Hug Jinnah and other Mussalman leaders, and culminated in the Lucknow Pact, which recognised communal representation as a necessary evil and the next best thing.

There is nothing particularly objectionable about the system of communal representation, if utilised for the purpose of safeguarding minority interests, provided we recognise that our goal is to work in such a fashion as to ultimately do away with it. Artificial support might be necessary while an arch is in the preliminary stages of construction, but ultimately the arch must depend on its stability and strength on the keystone. In building up national solidarity communal representation might with effect be used as a preliminary support, without forgetting that this solidarity in order to be lasting must finally depend on the keystone of Unity. Bearing this in mind let us examine how this can be achieved. We start with alloting seats in the legislature according to the numerical strength of the different communities in the country; and setting up separate water-tight communal electorates to elect the communal representatives to the legislature. This is one way of doing it, and this was the method deliberately adopted by the framers of the Government of India Act 1919, in spite of their lip protestations against water-tight electorates. Separate electorates, however, are dangerous, because they have no scope of any possible points of contact between the different communities, and thus defeat their avowed purpose of being a means of promoting better understanding, and wearing away of any sense of suspicion that might exist, between different communities. They tend to perpetuate the differences if not to creat further differences by keeping the electorates entirely apart. The representatives of course are there to work on a single body together as best they can to bring about points of contact, to engender a spirit of mutual understanding and trust by facing common dangers and shouldering common responsibilities. Their aims however honest and their endeavours however sincere are not likely to carry them far on the road of Unity, as it is always possible for less worthy and more scheming politicians to manipulate the electorates, the real deriving force behind the representatives, to serve their own interests by raising communal cries and appealing to the less geneous side of humankind in the shape of petty communal interests. In the hands of such men the separate electorates might easily become dangerous toys. Such men will hardly expect to be supported by all the different sections of the nation; and in order to gain their personal ends will make it a point to emphasise communal differences whose perpetuation is their mainstay. It is a patent fact, however regrettable it might be, that men will be more easily roused by communal cries, which they can understand more easily than an appeal to the greater interests of the nation, which from the woeful lack of liberal education will be more difficult to follow. An appeal to petty jealousies, taking humankind as it is, is likely to be more successful than the appeal for a generous spirit of give and take. We are all prone to be led away by the prospect of present personal gain oblivious of the fact that in the long run what appears to be gain to-day might result in disaster and ruin. How then is this to be avoided? In my humble opinion there is a better way of working the system of communal representation. This can be done alloting the number of representatives to the various communities according to their numerical strength, without at the same time having separate watertight electorates. While safeguarding that the numerical strength of the representatives is commensurate with the numerical strength of the different communities in the country, the task of electing these men must be left to a common electorate. An illustration will make it more clear. Taking the two great communities in Bombay Presidency viz Hindu and Mussalman, and assuming that their respective numbers to be 60 per cent and 40 per cent of the population 60 out of every 100 seats should go to Hindus and 40 to Mussalmans. Now taking the electors as 100, 60H and 40M, instead of splitting up the 100 into two separate electorates of 60 and 40 each electing the representatives alloted to the community, we put all the 100 on a single electoral roll, and the 60 successful Hindu candidates as well as the 40 successful Mussalman candidates will have to seek the suffrages of all the 100 before they can claim the proud distinction of becoming representatives. Both the communities will be adequately represented, yet the representatives will be the spokesmen of the nation as a whole. In their enthusiasm to further the interest of the community of their birth they are not likely to easily forget that other communities besides their own exist, and their interests also have to be taken into account, because the solid nation electorate is always there to pass its judgment at the end of their term. According to the present system of separate electorates the Hindu is likely to take such things into consideration as will please his Hindu elecorate, while the Mussalman will also do the same. The present system of separate electorates instead of being the two wings of a bridge intended to bring the two banks into close communication, as many of us fondly imagine they will be, is more like the stream itself perpetually keeping the banks apart, and, which on encountering the slightest resistence is more likely than not to branch itself off into two separate streams each going its way with perhaps little chance of future confluence.

That I am not saying all this in order to merely strengthen the case for common electorates need not be emphasised. To those who carefully followed the doings of the last elections I am sure it must be amply clear that the Hindus who got themselves elected are in many cares practically unknown to the Mussalmans and vice versa. The reason is that most of these men hardly thought it worthwhile to make themselves known outside the pale of their electorates, and some were not behind hand in trying to inflame communal jealousies in order to serve their petty ends. The system of separate electorates even as a temporary measure is highly mischievous if not dangerous, and unless this is recognised early and more widely the mischief will be well nigh irretrievable. The present system is capable of being used or rather misused to rouse jealousies and create differences. All honour to our men that so far no such attempt has been widely made, and even if made is not likely to succeed much, because in my humble opinion the inherent national unity which exists to day and has existed for a long time will tolerate no such attempt. The poison, however, in the shape of separate electorates is there, and there is no guarantee that slow but continuous doses of this poison administered by self-seeking men might not in the long run undermine this unity. Before this can be done let us destroy the poison altogether.

The system of communal representation based on common electorates, it must be re-emphasised will have no room for exploitation of narrow-minded jealousies, and in framing any National Pact that we may, this system might be given the consideration it deserves.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAM TRIKAMDAS.

FUND TO PROMOTE MIGRATION IN JAPAN.

The International Labour Office has been informed that with a view to encouraging migration as means of relieving unemployment the Japanese Parliament has voted 400,000 yen for the fiscal year 1923, of which 250,000 will be spent on Oversea migration, and the remainder on home colonization. Posters and pamphlets are to be distributed in order to encourage Oversea migration; moving picture films will be shown illustrating the social and economic conditions in various countries, and exhibitions will be held showing products made by Japanese immigrants in these countries. At the port of embarkation provision will be made for the accommodation of emigrants, vaccination, medical examination for contagious diseases, disinfection, and the ordinary merical examination. The services of a conductor will be provided to assist emigrants during their voyage, and on landing at their destination, and a subsidy will be given to the Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha (Company for Overseas Enterprise) for its work in arranging passages, etc., for emigrants.

IS THERE A BABY IN YOUR HOME?

If so, or if you have young children, you should not be without a vial of Baby's Own Tablets. Children's ailments come quickly and means should always be at hand to promptly fight them. Baby's Own Tablets

are the ideal home remedy. They regulate the bowels, banish constipation, colic and indigestion, check diarrhoea, relieve colds and croup, allay teething pains almost as if by magic, quiet the nerves, and quickly bring calm, health-giving sleep. They also expel worms. Chemists sell them, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE] Rs.
1 Phial of liniment 2-8 } excluding Postal
1 box of Pills 1-8 } expenses, i. e. As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7/- and Rs. 9/- for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,
The bottle of your Liminent Oil has proved me effective. So kindly send the same for a friend by V.P.P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.
RAHI RAM c/o RAM PRASHAD SHEO SUHAI,
Rasala Bazaar, Old Anarkali, Lahore.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,
I have tried your medicine and during eight days treatment I have begun to experience a new life. And so I put an order to you for another three phials of pills and one phial of Liniment for my friend. So send it to me very soon on my address.
SHANTILAL,
Mount Abou.

Dear Sheikh Sahib,
I have used your medicine and it has progressively cured me. So I give vent to my feelings of gratitude.
Huvaldar LIMAR KHAN,
Multan-Tochi Co., No. 15, Miran Shah Cantt.

Dear Ghulam Ahmed Sahib,
Your medicine has indeed given me a new life and pray for your long life.
CHARAN DASS c/o PARBHDIAL,
Pan-seller, Nabha State, Patiala Gate.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, Pir, Gilanian St, 73,
LAHORE. 4

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER

IT'S REFRESHING AND COOLING.
It's charming scent keeps the mind always Cheerful and fresh.
Good for toilet, Bath & Constant use in Handkerchief.
Indispensable for Ladies' daily use.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co. M. B. Paul & Co. 1 & 3 Bonfields Lane Calcutta, Kemp & Co. Bombay, Dey Bros, 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

MACHINERY AND STORES

Oil Engines, Lathes, Drilling, Milling and Screwing Machines, Pumps, Electric Lighting and Pumping sets, Grinding, Motor and Oil Mills, Saw Benches, Rolling Mills, Fly Presses, Blowers, Forges Workshop Tools, Etc., Etc., in Stock.

CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

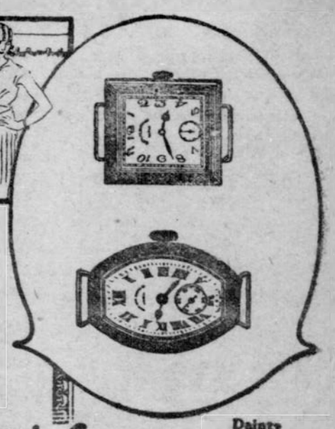
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

"Fancy, my watch is going perfectly after that strenuous game"

"Pardon me, Madam, may I look? Ah! I see you are wise and wear a WEST END Watch. Very dainty and attractive but the makers know too much to sacrifice everything to appearance. Reliability and strength are built into every WEST END Watch

West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

New Illustrated Catalogue sent to any Address GRATIS



Dainty Miniature Watches in 18-ct Gold.

MINIATURE "K" .. Rs. 130.
MINIATURE "S" .. " 140.
Warranted Time-keepers.

HAPPINESS vs. MISERY

MONTHLY INCOME ..... Rs. 100
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ..... Rs. 80

Result:—HAPPINESS

MONTHLY INCOME ..... Rs. 100
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ..... Rs. 100

Result:—MISERY

Would you be on the right side of the border-line and "Walk Erect before your fellow-man?

You cannot do better than study our HOME SAVINGS SCHEME and take advantage of 4 and 5 per cent. Interest.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Illustrated Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER

IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

London Letter—By B. G. Horniman.
A Bombay Diary.
The World of Sport.
Auction Bridge of To-day.
Indian Music.
Short Story.
Woman's Page, etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our mofussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 8-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

WE ARE NOW OPEN TO SERVE YOU AT OUR NEW PREMISES

COME AND SEE OUR LARGEST STOCK OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES—

Selling everything at the most competitive Prices.

THE
Advance Motor Co,
Accessorymen,
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY
Telegrams: "Automotive."

TO BUY—GET—THE BEST.

INSIST ON HAVING
THACKER'S
INK TABLETS
Manufactured in England.
PACKED IN FANCY COLOURED TIN BOX.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
LARGEST SALE
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
None Better at any Price.
Sole Importers:—
HANSRAJ VISHRAM & CO.
13, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

HALF-WATT FITTINGS LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leakes, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval. Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUF ACURING Co. 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI
TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballab, Accountant, Naintal
2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S G Pillai Muntaon Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type work. manship. Please, send per return 2 more—W. F. St. Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF
PICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported. Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

AGENTS:—
Messrs. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey & Co.,
2 RAMPART ROW, FORT.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—
Messrs. Shalebhoy Tyebjee & Sons, SHALE BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR ORIGINAL GENUINE
Odol
THE WORLD DENTIFRICE
SOLD EVERY WHERE.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.